The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,857 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3800	500	L. H. Mulo	10th ,,
L CALEDONIA	2685	600	E. Ashtown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3035	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barrett	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2914	500	C. E. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2854	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	400	E. W. Hazlewood	21st ,,
L SURAT	3462	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Bray	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3011	500	A. de Rivas	18th ,,
L MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3281	700	S. S. Steed	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3035	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3561	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— HINDOSTAN	2735	500	R. W. Hazelwood	15th ,,
L CORDMANDEL	4436	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3112	500	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, ,, Marseilles ,, 525, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec. 20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,600	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MELOUSA	E. Parini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	19th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay Nov. 25, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," of 3,000 tons, will sail for Genoa direct, on or about the 10th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 27, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 4,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, if the foregoing be duly over weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd December, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 1, 1886. Agents.

THE MACIVER LINER S. S. CHINA, has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 27, 1886.

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Each Mail brings in Fresh Consignments.

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CHERRIES,
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PEARS WHITE,
GREENGAGES,
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MIXED FRUITS,
PRESERVED GINGER,
GREEN & GOLD ORANGES,
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As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
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PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

FINE MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

Is a really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet Character, and has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Spirit.

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PHŒNIX BRAND,

Is the pure unblended product of one of the oldest Distilleries in the Highlands of Scotland. Its is very strongly recommended.

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TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" WHISKY

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

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This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22 8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "UNSWEETENED" GIN

A safe and Wholesome stimulant eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND ÆRATED WATER MAKERS,
FACTORY: BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

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No 5, PATELL STREET

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GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

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Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 ,,	,,	,, 2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ ,,	,, (thin)	,, 2-8 do.

The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
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to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
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No. 3. Rs. 100.

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Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
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3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
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or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
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is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
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300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કંપની.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
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NEW YEAR
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NOTICE is hereby given that DHONDOO PANDOO GOWAN, ANTONIO FRANCISCO LUIS and PAWLOO KINY respectively have contracted for the absolute sale of the pieces of land hereunder respectively, firstly, secondly and thirdly described. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any Estate, right, title or interest to or in the said premises or any of them by way of gift, sale, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim and all such Claims will be considered as waived.
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KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Viram Bogaum and Co, Khoja Mansion; Mr. Firoz Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay monkey-man, Victoria Church and 10 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Manda, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, all of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MACKINNON & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LALKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Bellasis Road (opposite the Byculla Club). A sale of Fancy and Children's articles will be held in the MANSE, adjoining the Chapel, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th December. The SALE will be open from 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. on these days.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES arrived per s.s. "Pandora" Carlsruhe, 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 14; 2 doz. pints Rs. 15; Chateause Palugyag red 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 16; 2 doz. pints Rs. 17; Chateause Palugyag white 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 16; 2 doz. pints Rs. 17; Presaburger red, 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 12—H. JANNI, 4, Bruce Lane.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. at PEARSE'S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE, &c.,
LANDED EX S. S. BIRMANIA.
Also unclaimed articles, cases of Sardines, &c.,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd Dec., 1886, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadow streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned the following:—
69 pints do. do.
(will be sold in small convenient lots.)
M. Goulet's favourite brand, in two qualities, "Sec." and extra Sec."
Also by order of the Post Master General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, periodicals, price lists, watch, card case, toys, coats, trousers, trouser stretcher with leather case, slippers, lace lined white dupettas, native gown, odhni, caps, kanchlies, garland, colored cloth, pieces and sheets, photos, sample patterns of cloth, &c.
Also a quantity of unlaced spark ing wines, burgundy, and few cases of sardines.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows, viz:—
1 case containing real gold Royal Navy, Royal Artillery Staff and Infantry lace, cords and braids.
1 do. silver bullions.
50 pieces silk and glass embroidered foolcaries or screens
1 case 360 dozen stop gauge automatic copying pencils, manufactured by the Eagle Pencil Co., New York.
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 1, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLE FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. . Postage half anna.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November 1886.
That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company to be added the following, namely:—
"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever, may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit, and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence as the Board may think sufficient and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."
By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, CHIEF AGENT.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 450,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE ALL SAINTS, SISTER'S SALE OF WORK and of other Useful and Ornamental Articles will be held at the Cathedral Girl's School,
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, from 4 p. m. till 8-30 p. m.
The Needle Work done in the School will be sold at the same time.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY, MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India, to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission.
Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for India.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Ld.
WANTED a CONTRACTOR for SELLING the COMPANY'S ICE. Tenders, stating terms, and what security will be given, will be received at the Company's Office by the Undersigned on or before the 5th December 1886.
By order of the board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

"NEW TO INDIA."
THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong smoke. Why spend Rs. 6 for 100 semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	—SALE—	
400 lbs. nett.	500 lbs. nett.	
Outturn per diem 200 Bales	175 Bales	
Measurement per bale 7' 6"	9' 0"	
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.	7 lbs.	

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupatti.
Tinnevelly District.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
A HANDSOME Madras-built Landau by Simpson, with brake, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, proceeding to Europe.
An English-built new Mail Phaeton, convertible into a cart with folding steps and lady's rest back by Lewis of Salisbury.
A new circular-fronted English-built Brougham.
An English-built new Barouche by Kinross.
A very light handsome Dog-cart by Windover, painted varnish color and trimmed with velvet cordroy, together with a very fast country-bred, iron grey mare, ridden by a lady, both the property of a gentleman proceeding shortly to Europe.
Also a fresh supply of best real Mocha Coffee in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1880,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

					Rs.
Square Pianoforte,	by Mand,	Full	compass	...	250
Do.	by Schröder (Mahogany)		do.	...	250
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne		do.	...	350
Do.	do.	do.	do.	...	400
Sympathetic Square	do.	do.	do.	...	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard,		Full	compass	...	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood			do.	...	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand			do.	...	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.
Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)
BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	...	,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	... each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD,

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Byculla (s), from Rangoon and Moulmein and Manilla (s), Aden and Genoa.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 27th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 63,992 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Pandora will be increase at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

A PICKPOCKET.—Succoram Ganoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal four pice from the pocket of Lania Lolia, on the 28th ultimo, while making purchases at the Null Bazaar fish-market. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BAND-STAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m.

Overture	Baur und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Selection	Der Bettelstudent	Millocker.
Quadrille	Merry England	W. Williams.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Lower Colaba yesterday, touching the death of Chowreema, a Madrassee woman aged 35 years. Deceased had been ailing for several years, and had been frequently to hospital. Her dead body was found floating in the Victoria bunder basin on Tuesday evening. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, into the circumstances connected with the death of Antone Secco, a Goanese cook, who was found on Saturday night lying on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between the Marine Lines and Chumney Road stations, seriously injured, evidently run over by a railway train, and who died at the hospital from its effects the following day, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The coroner having recorded some further evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.—Her Excellency Lady Reay, the Duchess of Manchester and others paid a visit yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. to the Alexandra School. Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Birdwood, Miss Serenebai Manockjee Cursetjee, the honorary lady visitors of the Institution, and the Board of directors consisting of Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee, D. F. Cama, Vundrawandas Pershotumdas, J. B. Vacha, J. B. Murshan and the honorary secretary, Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, were presen to receive her Excellency and the distinguished visitors. The young ladies sang in chorus in English the song "Merry Sunshine," which evoked many expressions of gratification from the visitors. After Miss Soonabai Moogaset had recited "The Fox and Raven," two young ladies sang "the spring." In order to allow the distinguished visitors have a look at the brilliant dresses and bright faces of the young students, they passed by the distinguished visitors, bowing to them gracefully and singing "Children go." Her Excellency Lady Reay and the Duchess of Manchester expressed in warm terms the pleasure they had derived from their visit, and then rose to inspect the fancy work which had been arranged on a long table. Some caps, nicely embroidered drew forth very favorable remarks, and the teachers were specially thanked by her Excellency for the careful attention paid by them in bringing the school to its present state of efficiency. The Duchess of Manchester made very careful enquiries as to the subjects taught at the school, and admired the hand writing. Her Excellency suggested the introduction of calisthenics and promised to give her support to the fancy bazaar which the directors intend to hold some time in March next. The singing of the National Anthem and presentation of bouquets by the young ladies of the Institution terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE JALLA VEJANAND. Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Insolvent was committed to the Bombay Criminal Sessions for making false foreign coins. Those coins were manufactured of genuine gold and silver and were largely used by natives for necklaces and other ornaments. The jury found the insolvent not guilty, and he was discharged. He had, however, to incur costs for defending himself both in the Police and the High Courts, and had for that purpose to borrow money. He had to file his schedule in respect of the debts and the gold and silver which he had not returned to the opposing creditor, who, as one of his constituents, had agreed to pay a portion of the costs of the trial. When an application for an interim order was made some time ago to Mr. Justice Scott, his Lordship, without refusing it, postponed it for three months. That time having expired, the learned counsel had to apply again for an interim order. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED GOORJI. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE SOONJEE VUSSONJEE. Mr. Sunjana applied for an extension of the interim order some time ago granted to the insolvent. An extension for two months was granted.

RE VENKOO OOMAJEE.—Mr. G. Kothare moved for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted for three months.

RE GOPAL PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, opposed the discharge, on the ground that insolvent had not entered in the schedule the amount of a decree for costs obtained by the opposing creditor. Mr. Justice Scott had made an order for the discharge, but had postponed it until that day.

The Judge: Was the debt purposely omitted?

Mr. Inverarity said it must have been purposely omitted; and the question was whether the insolvent was entitled to a discharge in respect of the debt.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, contended that the omission was unintentional. The matter was argued on three successive days, and the opposing creditor had notice of the schedule, if not of the debt in question.

His Lordship thought that notice of the schedule was sufficient, and it was the creditor's duty to bring the omission to the notice of the Court. His Lordship declined to interfere in the order of discharge, which was accordingly granted.

RE RAHMATBAI, WIDOW.—On Mr. Marker's application, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE SORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATLOO.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE PETAMBER PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, and it was granted.

RE MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE.—Mr. Manker made a similar application, which was granted.

RE PANDOO VISRAM.—Mr. Manker moved for an adjournment of the discharge for three months, as the insolvent was settling with his creditors. His Lordship granted an adjournment for two months, the interim order being extended for that period.

RE DEWJEE NANJEE.—Mr. Manker moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE WILLIAM J. GREENGRASS.—On the application of Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted.

RE HUGH D. FISHER.—The insolvent applied in person for leave to withdraw his petition, which was granted.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Daondu Ganesh; Bartholomeu Salvador de Conceicao and others; Framjee Hormusjee; Pallonjee Postonjee Galiwalla; Trecum Lakhoo and others; Rangunah Moosakhan and others; Shaik Sulleman Shaik Ebrahim; Nagurdas Runchord; Roopchand Ramchund Khatri and others; Mahomedali Dawoodbhoy; Andrew Christie; Dhunjee Govindjee Joshi and others; Shaik Mahomed Taji and others and Gunnee Aba Momon and others.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	61·5
Relative humidity of Air	61·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind	E, ENE, NE, NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	272

*From midnight to midnight

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

In placing before the shareholders their twelfth annual report of the working of the company's presses at the different stations, the directors feel much pleasure in announcing so favorable a result as will be observed from the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss, which shows Rs. 87,554-6-6 as the profit for the year under review. The number of bales pressed this season by this company is 86,736 as against 45,211 last year, including our portion of the bales at Jalgaon on joint-working account. The joint-working at Mortizapore having terminated last year, our presses there began the work of pressing cotton on our own behalf, and the result has proved satisfactory. The directors have for various reasons considered it for the interest of the shareholders to open another station at Karanja in the Oomraotee Zilla, and the work of fixing a press and other plant there is progressing fast. It is hoped that the machinery will be ready there to work pressing cotton in time for this season. The directors propose to divide the profits as under:—

To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share on 348 shares, which will absorb, Rs. 52,200-0-0. To bonus or gratuity to the Company's employés Rs. 5,000-0-0. To carry to Reserve Fund account to meet the cost of new machinery and buildings and other contingencies, Rs. 30,000-0-0. The balance to be caried to the next year's account, Rs. 354-6-6. Total Rs. 87,554-6-6. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna and Dhurumsey Soonderdas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 150 per share was declared payable on and after the 2nd instant. Messrs. C. M. Settna and Dhurumsey Soonderdas were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowandas Veridas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each for 1886-87. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes at St. Mary's College, Nesbit-lane, was held yesterday. There was a large attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution. The entertainment took the shape of an open-air concert as last year. The rear part of the college buildings was tastefully decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, and was brilliantly illuminated. At one side of the spacious playground adjoining the building a large platform had been erected. The various items of the programme were very creditably rendered by the pupils, the performance of the band and the choir being very creditable to their instructor. At the conclusion of the entertainment, the following annual report was read by the Rev Father R. Fischer, S.J., the rector.

"We close this year with 457 scholars on the rolls (187 boarders and 270 day-sholars) against 449 in 1885. Of these 229 belong to the European Division and 228 the English-teaching Division. Our teaching staff consisted of 14 members of our Society and of 5 others teachers. We have reason to be fairly satisfied with the conduct, application and attendance of our scholars. We have, however, to beg several parents of our day-scholars to take much more care about their children's private study at home. All parents, of course, wish their children to be passed on each year to a higher class; but neglect to insist on and to secure that private study at home, which is absolutely necessary for such progress. The health of our teaching staff has been excellent throughout the year. There is certainly great reason to be thankful, that though the number of our boarders is so large, there has not been during the last ten years one death among them. For this we are, no doubt, greatly indebted to the experience and the extraordinary care of our medical attendant, Dr R. Rozorio. We are happy to say, that we have commenced changes and improvements in the several buildings, we have been long wishing for carrying out: 1. The large dining room of the boarders has been paved with Minton tiles. A solidly-built play-shed, 168 feet long and 30 feet broad, has been just completed. 3. The spacious house, opposite to St. Anne's Church, formerly used partly for workshops and partly for residence has been converted into a commodious school-building, containing 8 class-rooms + 4. A building is in construction which will join the two school-houses and thus give us a two-storied school-building, 260 feet in length. Up to the present year we have sent the boarders of the Matriculation class to St. Xavier's College, to attend the 8th class there. As, however, this is attended with many inconveniences, we have received to have from henceforth a Matriculation class all St. Mary's. We have to record the death of the Rev. G. Muller, S.J., the oldest missonary of the Bombay Vicariate. He had reached the age of 74, having spent more than 31 years continuously in India. In 1875 he was attached to our College, where in spite of his old age, he continued to work with indefatigable zeal to the very end of his life. In conclusion we avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our sincerest thanks to all our benefactors, who by their generous contribution have assisted us both to rebuild the playshed of our children, and to support and educate a large number of European and Eurasian children, who either by the loss of their parents or by some misfortune in the family are deprived of the means of receiving the necessary education"

The prizes were then distributed by the Rev. Father Willy, assisted by several other Reverend Gentlemen of the Institution, and the proceedings terminated with the college band playing the National Anthem.

OVERLOADED WITH PILGRIMS.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Captain F. J. Raffin, of the s. s. King Arthur, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to answer a charge of carrying 65 passengers in excess of the number allowed, contrary to the provisions of Section 36 of Act 8 of 1816, the Native Passenger Ships Act.

Mr Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr Burder appeared for Mr Raffin.

Mr Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, laid an information on which the Magistrate granted process. On the receipt of certain information, Mr. Ainsworth counted the passengers on board the s.s. King Arthur, and found she had 625 passengers, *i.e.*, 65 in excess allowed by the certificate granted to the ship. It appeared that six deaths occurred on board.

Mr. Burder, in admitting the charge, pleaded that there were circumstances which lessened in a great degree the offence with which Captain Raffin was charged. The ship sailed from Jeddah to Hodieda with 732 passengers, and leaving at the latter port 172 sailed again for Bombay with 560 paid passengers and one pauper. On the voyage the Captain and officers counted them and found 25 men in excess. At Aden this excess was reported to the Port Officer, and the pilgrims were counted again, 27 being found to be excess. The Captain asked the Port Officer to take charge of the men, but he refused and referred Mr. Raffin to Major Hunter, the Political Officer, who also refused to have anything to do with them. This obliged the Captain to bring the men to Bombay. Here a large staff of Customs officers and sepoys boarded the ship and counted the pilgrims with the result that they increased the excess to 65. It was very difficult, Mr Burder remarked, for the Captain of these ships to count their passengers and to find if they had any excess. As soon as the ship got ready to receive them at Jeddah the Hadjees crowded on board, and did their utmost to smuggle their fellows in, concealing them among bedding and boxes Besides, the men were a dangerous lot, and no assistance at all was given by the authorities to the Captains, to aid them in counting their pasengers and expelling those who would be in excess. Captain Raffin had only issued 560 tickets, the number he was allowed to carry, and the pilgrims in excess of that had been, smuggled into the ship.

Mr. Little said that the excess was very large and that this was a very grave breach of the Act. The information that there was such an excess on board did not come from the Captain, as Mr Burder suggested in his remarks, but from a telegram from the Port officer at Aden. The telegram put the excess at 20.

His Worship: The law must be enforced. No doubt there were difficulties, but I think, with proper precaution the Captain ought to be able to prevent such a large excess of passengers as this. Looking at all the facts, I cannot inflict a less fine than Rs. 10 per head of the excess.

Mr. Burder: Would not your Worship take into consideration that at Aden they found only 27 in excess, which Mr. Little will not deny?

Mr. Little: I am not instructed that the passengers were counted at Aden.

Mr. Burder again urged his Worship to consider the facts he brought to his notice.

His Worship: It is necessary that such excesses as these should not be carried. I think myself that certainly such a large excess as this should not have been taken on board.

Mr Burder: Could you not decrease the fine? It is a very serious fine upon a Captain of one of these ships. He gets nothing of the profit by carrying these passengers.

His Worship: I am bound to prevent other Captains from breaking the law.

Captain Raffin: It is the word imprisonment that prevents us bringing excess passengers. If we are only fined, we will bring them every voyage. We are punished for the excess who, get nothing for the passengers, and the owners who get the profit, are let off—very fine justice that!

Mr. Little remarked that the accused seemed to be complaining of the smallness of the fine.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Friday, the 26th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—

President in the Chair.—Mr. E. Tyrrel Leith.

Members of the Council.—Messrs. K. R. Cama, J. Gerson da Cunha, and Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir.

Secretaries.—Messrs. Yasavant Vasudev Athalye and Basil Scott.

Curator of the Museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson.

Members.—Messrs. W. E. Hart, P. B. Joshi, Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, Munsukhlal H. Nazar, John de Cunha, H. W. de B. Prescott, H. W. Barrow, W. F. Melvin, J. R. Duxbury, Gunpatrao Bhasker, R. Chisholm, and Colonel Walcott.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced:—The Hon. H. H. Futtesingjee Jeswantsingjee, Thakore Saheb of Limdi; H. H. Shivajeerao Maharaj Holkar of Indore; H. E. Salar Jung Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad; H. H. Sir Pratapsingjee Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jodhpore; H. H. Hussein Yawarkhan, Nawab of Cambay; Shrimunt Madhavrao Moreshwar, Chief of Bavda, Kolhapore; Sirdar Hardayalsing of Jodhpore; the Hon. Sree Raja G. N. Gajupuiee Rao, Vizagapatam; H. H. Risley, B.C.S., Darjeeling; Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Ramchundra Heblikar, Deputy Collector, Tanna; Lieut. A. T. Cuming, R.A., Neemuch; Nowrojee Manockjee Khory, Vakil, Central India Courts, Mhow; S. Hornidge, Forest Department, Tanna; and F. Fawcett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam. Also election of Mr. E. Rehatsek as a corresponding member of the Society was announced.

The following donations were announced, and thanks were voted to the donors:—

TO THE LIBRARY.

From Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S. Alibag, 5 vols.

1. Voyage and Travaile 1,322-56 of Sir J. Maundevil, Kt.
2. Voyage of Linschoten to the East Indies.
3. Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia.

From Mr. Kaviraj Shyamuldass, Oodeypur, the Mina Tribes of Jaipur in Meywar.

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Maharana Shri Narayen Devji, Raja of Dhurampur, 20 different valuable articles; from Messrs. Hardevram N. Vakil and Mansukhlal H. Nazar, 12 different articles.

The following paper was then read:—"On the Evil Eye in the Konkan," by Mr. Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi. Mr. Joshi stated that an "Evil Eye" in a person was believed to be a result either of certain planetary conjunctions at the time of his birth or of the longings of his mother during her pregnancy having remained unsatisfied. He stated in detail what were believed to be the results of a person or thing being subjected to an evil eye, and preventives or remedies were usually employed in the Konkan. He referred to similar beliefs prevalent in Africa and Europe, and concluded with the remark that the tenacity of people in clinging to old beliefs is even seen in the rest to hold its ground against the march of civilization.

After a vote of thanks to the essayist, the president invited a discussion on the paper read at the last meeting by Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh on "Hindu Sacrifices."

Mr. P. B. Joshi remarked that each of the several sacrifices mentioned by Rao Bahadur Deshmukh merited a fuller exposition. He referred to a passage in the *Satapatha Brahmana* which explained the origin of the sacrificial *vedi* or altar.

In the course of discussion on Mr. Joshi's paper, Dr. John DeCanha presented the Society with 15 *mantras* (mystic formulæ) and 14 *yantras* (mystic figures) which he said were employed by the Banias of Bombay as cures against the evil eye in the way of being enclosed in a locket and tied round the neck of the patient. He also mentioned other methods of cure which concerned themselves with the mother of the sufferer or some elderly lady of his family instead of the sufferer. He added several references, among others, from Plutarch, Bacon, Guttlercy, a Spanish physician, to show the existence of a similir belief among the Greeks, the Jews, western isles of Scotland, Turkey and Roumania.

A vote of thanks to Dr. John DeCunha was passed for his valuable contribution to the discussion.

Mr. R. Chisholm, the president, and Mr. L. Cola made some remarks about the Italian methods of cure.

On the motion of Dr. T. S. Weir, further discussion on the subject was postponed to the next meeting.

The members were invited to make contributions to the Museum and Library.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Independently of events in Bulgaria, Russia (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states) is making military preparations of an increasingly menacing character both for England and Austria. For months past large masses of Russian cavalry have been concentrating along the Russo-Austrian frontier, and I have recently forwarded particulars of the military measures which are being taken in South Russia, and the naval preparations going on at the Black Sea ports. There is news from Odessa that the Batoum garrison is to be at once strengthened by 3,000 additional troops specially selected, and that the fortifications of the town and the Batoum-Erzeroum Railway are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. On Monday it was announced that the three commanders of the Russian army in Central Asia would shortly proceed to the newly-acquired Transcaspian territory. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Major-General Prince Dolgorukoff, until lately Russian military plenipotentiary at Berlin, is about to start on a special mission to Teheran, and that Colonel Putiat, Deputy-Director of the Asiatic Department of the General Staff, is going to China. Amongst the different considerations which seem to be deeing Russia to hasten her preparations for action is the approaching reorganization of the Turkish army. In virtue of the law which has just received the Sultan's sanction, the first year's application of the new system will produce an army of 1,000,000 men. The law has been drawn up by the German officers in Turkish service and will be carried out under their supervision. Then, in another year or eighteen months, the Ottoman army will be abundantly provided with Krupp guns, which were ordered a few months ago. A special delegate of the Sultan has taken up his residence at Essen to report to him on the progress of their manufacture.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 12)

Admiralty, 9th November, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb 1870—Comdr J H Vidal has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions or H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1877—

Fleet Engr W Millin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut H A Coward to be Aide-de-Camp to H E Sir Charles B H Mitchell, K C M G, Governor of the Fiji Islands.

Mr W N E Smith to be a Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 11th November, 1886.

The undermentioned Chief Engineer have bee advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet:—J A Lemon—J W Dupen.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 12)

War office, Pal Mall, 12th November, 1886.

10th Hussars, Bt-Major David S W, Earl of Airlie, from Supernumerary Capt, to be Capt, vice P F Durham, seconded.

11th Hussars, Lieut the Hon Osbert V G A Lumley to be Adjt, vice Capt M A Close, who has resigned that appointment.

13th Hussars, Lieut G J W Noble, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete Establishment.

18th Hussars, Capt E C Knox to be Adjt, vice Capt, R H Morrison, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Engineers, Col G H Gordon has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity, and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Col J H M S Stewart (late Madras), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Regimental District.—Lieut-Col and Col J Rudge, from half-pay to be Lieut-Col to command the 10th Regimental Dist (the Lincolnshire Regt), vice Col R W Hinxman, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Angle-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

ELECTION OF A PRINCE.

PRINCE WALDEMAR of Denmark was on Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, elected Prince of Bulgaria by acclamation in the Sobranje. The following despatch was sent to the Prince, who is at present at Cannes:—

"The undersigned Regents and members of the Bulgarian Government have the honour to inform your Highness that by the Great National Assembly convoked in the old capital of Bulgaria your Highness was unanimously elected Prince of Bulgaria at 10-30 this morning. The act of election will be presented to your Highness by a special deputation elected by the same Assembly. We feel convinced that your Highness will accept the noble task of devoting your precious life to the happiness and prosperity of a people who have given so many proofs of vitality and progress in civilization, and that your Highness will hasten to assume the reins of Government."

Prince Waldemar, replying to this notification, expresses his grateful sense of the honour conferred upon him by the Sobranje, and states that the decision in the matter must rest with his father, the King of Denmark. The Prince adds, however, that he may be prevented from accepting by other duties. His Royal Highness's reply was regarded as presaging his refusal of the Bulgarian throne. M. Karaveloff, one of the Regents, has resigned. He objected to the election of a Prince; but his resignation is believed to have been dictated by General Kaulbars.

General Kaulbars has replied to the note in which the Bulgarian Government asked the Powers to name a candidate for the throne. The General states that he will not communicate this note to his Government, since the Bulgarian Government is aware of Russia's declaration that she would consider the decisions of the Sobranje as null and void, the Sobranje itself being illegally constituted. It is reported, however, that as soon as Prince Waldemar's election to the Bulgarian throne was announced, the Austrian and German Ambassadors at St. Petersburg were instructed to invite the Russian Government to indicate the candidate whom Russia would favour. The belief is entertained in Hungarian political circles that it would afford grave evidence of Russian designs against Bulgarian independence if Russia declined to accept Prince Waldemar, and nevertheless did not nominate another candidate. Such a contingency, it is anticipated, would bring about an understanding between England Germany, Austria, and Italy, such as existed at the time of the Berlin Congress.

RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO RAISE INSURRECTION.

Russia has again been endeavouring to raise insurrection against the Bulgarian Regency. Bourgas, a port of Eastern Roumelia, being more commodious for Russian ships than the open roadstead of Varna, there was a reason for wishing to bring about events that would furnish an excuse for standing a fleet thither. Captain Nabokoff, a Russian officer who was prominent, it is said, in the late conspiracy, placed himself at the head of a band of Russians and Montenegrins, and on the morning of Thursday in last week seized the Prefect of Bourgas, mastered the Bulgarian soldiery, took possession of the public offices, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the Czar. These conspirators were Russian uniforms, and if the account given by a correspondent at Tirnova be correct, they acted upon a despatch in cipher from General Kaulbars. The audacity of the enterprise gave it the only chance of success; but the great majority of the Bulgarian troops proved true to the national cause, and, reinforcements being quickly brought up from the neighbouring towns, the revolt was quelled, the usurpers took to flight, and the officials of the Prefecture were reinstated in office. Another rising in Philippopolis was at once suppressed, and plots in other places came to nothing. Russian vessels were ready to assist the escape of the conspirators; but several of the leaders were apparently being driven by stress of weather on the coast, and fell into the hands of the authorities. Captain Nabokoff and those who took part in the seizure of Bourgas were formally tried at Tirnova on Wednesday. Nabokoff was condemned to death, and the other conspirators received sentences of fifteen years' imprisonment. Great satisfaction is everywhere expressed at what is universally considered—except, of course, in Russian quarters—as a just and courageous decision on the part of the court. The Russian Consul at Bourgas asked the Prefect to release Captain Nabokoff; but the Prefect replied that Captain Nabokoff was in the hands of justice, and that he could not, therefore, liberate him.

More Russian ships have been sent to Varna and Bourgas, and from the former place it is reported that the Russian officers and sailors are openly inciting the people to rebellion.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria received the Delegations at Pesth on Saturday, September 6, and in his speech referred to the Bulgarian question, remarking that the recent events at Sophia had brought about a fresh and dangerous crisis. The efforts of the Government were directed to the creation in the autonomous principality of a state of affairs which should take into account the admissible wishes of the Bulgarians and be conformable with existing treaties and with the interests of Europe. He was justified in the hope that it would be found possible to preserve the blessings of peace to Europe.

Sir Augustus Paget had a long conference on Monday, September 8, with Count Kalnoky, who, it seems, came direct to Vienna from Pesth to see the British Ambassador before his departure for London. It is reported that Count Kalnoky gave Sir A. Paget the positive assurance that a Russian occupation of Bulgaria would be accepted by Austria as a *casus belli*, and that an understanding between England and Austria is believed to have been concluded on that basis.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin from Varzin on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Immediately after his arrival he had a long conference with Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to Vienna, after which he waited upon the Emperor. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—I beg to call special attention to the following comments on Lord Salisbury's speech, as embodying, on unimpeachable authority, the opinions entertained by Prince Bismarck on the actual situation. My informant spoke at length on the subject, and to the following effect:—

Lord Salisbury's speech shows clearly the attitude of England on this most important question, and a precise statement of Prince Bismarck's attitude will, therefore, be of special interest just now. That attitude, in a word, is one of the strictest neutrality. Owing to influences in the highest quarter, Prince Bismarck is only able to mediate between the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria in the Balkans with the object of preserving peace. He disapproves of the brutal conduct of General Kaulbars and of a Russian occupation; but does not oppose Russia's exercising her legitimate influence in Bulgaria. This, however, she must manage to do without a breach of treaties, because that is the only possible way to avoid a conflict. Any permanent occupation of Bulgarian or Roumelian ports would be regarded as a breach of treaties, as would also the coercion of the Bulgarians in the election of a Prince, freedom of election being guaranteed by treaty. Nevertheless, Germany will never be the first to draw the sword to maintain international treaties with regard to Bulgaria, Germany draws the sword only when German interests are directly injured. The attitude of Austria is quite different, for she has the most vital interests in the Balkans, injury to which she cannot permit without gravely lowering her prestige in Europe and the respect felt for her in the Balkan States.

The Austrian Emperor had defined, with extreme reserve and perfect politeness, the points upon which Austria must insist. If Russia did not give up her present course, then the crisis would be upon us. The informant continued:—

It is believed here, and Lord Salisbury's speech seems to confirm it, that an agreement has been arrived at between England and Austria-Hungary. If this is the case, Austria-Hungary and England will be able to effect their purpose, and very probably without war, which would become so much the more unlikely the closer were the agreement arrived at. Only parallel action on the part of the two States would avail, and such action might take the following form—Suppose Russia to go on coercing Bulgaria as she has been doing, and eventually to effect a landing on the Bulgarian and Roumelian coasts. No further notes would be exchanged, as they would be useless. But Austria-Hungary would instantly concentrate one or more army corps on the Danube opposite Belgrade, and advance in concert with Servia towards the Bulgarian frontier, remaining there so that she could at any moment occupy that city to protect the Bulgarians and Roumeliots and safeguard treaties. Immediately on Austria's advance England would send her fleet to the Sea of Marmora, to advance it eventually to the mouths of the Danube and the Bulgarian and Roumelian coasts as soon as the Austrians enter Sophia. Energetic action on some such lines would certainly suffice to induce Russia to beat a retreat, provided Turkey were gained as the third party to the alliance. This, unfortunately, has not yet been brought about; the influence of Russia in Constantinople being still preponderant. To gain Turkey, or rather the Sultan, for the Anglo-Austrian agreement is easy, and can be most quickly attained by English money. Turkey thus won would concentrate her troops on the Roumelian frontier, in order as soon as necessary to enter Roumelia. Stress must be laid on the fact that the action of Austria-Hungary is not likely to be successful without Turkish co-operation. The main point, therefore, is that Austria-Hungary and England should gain Turkey, for then success is certain. As for Germany, she must remain neutral for well-known reasons; but Germany comes into consideration the moment Russia gains any important military advantage over Austria-Hungary, which, however, is not to be expected in case of Austro-Anglo-Turkish co-operation. Germany is bound to Austria by the defensive alliance—that is, Germany can be called on for help in case the Russians were, for instance, to enter Galicia. So long as war remains restricted to the Balkans, Germany remains out of the conflict.

We have as yet no information with regard to the effect produced at St. Petersburg by Lord Salisbury's speech. Elsewhere on the Continent it has created a favourable impression, but in France the passage respecting Egypt has caused some dissatisfaction.

RETIREMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON.

An unusual and interesting scene took place on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, in the Court of Chancery on the occasion of the retirement from the judicial bench of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, who has entered his eighty-eight years, and with whom the title of Vice-Chancellor expires. The court was crowded principally with members of the Bar and legal profession. The Vice-Chancellor was accompanied to the bench by the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, James Hannan, Lord Justices Cotton, Lindley, Fry, and Lopes, and Justices Denman, Manisty, Kay, Butt, Chitty, North, and Smith, who stood to the right and left of the judicial chair. The Attorney-General, in an eloquent speech, reviewed the Vice-Chancellor's career, and concluded by expressing wishes for his happiness on his retirement.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon, who spoke with evident emotion, and at times was inaudible, said that he had some short time ago mentioned to the Lord Chancellor his inclination to retire, and his lordship had within the last day or two expressed his willingness to accept his resignation, and he intended, of course, to take leave of the Bar. He continued:—

I am overwhelmed at finding that the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Justices, the judges of the other courts, the Attorney-General, and the other members of the Bar of the High Court desired to be present on this occasion. I was not prepared for any such occurence, nor for the most friendly address of the Attorney-General. I was only prepared to meet and to say a few words to the members of my own Bar, to express to them that very common feeling which no man who takes leave of an occupation in which he has been interested for years can escape—a feeling of regret and somewhat of sadness, which is tempered in my case by the affection which has been entertained towards me. I had no notion that I should have had to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks. As the Attorney-General has told you for more than half a century I have been connected with the legal profession; for more than eighteen years I have occupied a judicial position; for sixteen years I have been a Vice-Chancellor. During all that time I have enjoyed the society of the Bar; I have enjoyed their assistance, and I have profited so far as I have been able by the example of those more illustrious practitioners of the law who are good enough to be present on this occasion. I desire to wish to the Bar continued happiness and prosperity and to bear testimony to the great assistance which I have derived in the discharge of my duties from their indefatigable interest and, above all, from their good temper. I have one other subject to mention. The recent changes in the practice and procedure of the law have been very extensive and very various. This practice and procedure have been under the control of officers called chief clerks or chamber officers. I may say that to theses I amy say that to these officers I am greatly indebted for their assiduity, and the public are indebted to them for the uprightness and care with which all interlocutory business, which now is of as great importance as any other business of the court, has been discharged by them. I can now only express my sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the Bar generally and to all practitioners of the law and to wish them every happiness, prosperity and success; and in so doing I adopt the words of a predecessor in this chair, who in his valedictory address said, as I do, "God be with you all."

All the judges then shook the shook the Vice-Chancellor by the hand as they retired from the court. There was one cause in the list, and the Vice-Chancellor, having given judgment in it, left, for the last time the judicial chair.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the Land Act of 1881 commenced their sitting at Limerick on Monday, Nov. 8, Lord Cowper presiding. The first witness called was Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, who stated that he represented the county of Limerick in Parliament for a period of twelve years. He thought, in the interests of peace, that all evicted tenants should be reinstated in their holdings at fair rents; that tenants should be allowed for their improvements, and that Lord Ashbourne's Land Purchase Act should be made compulsory where an agreement could not be arranged. He would give the right of appeal to a superior court, in which, as one of the judges, he would have a man practically conversant with the agrarian question in Ireland. He believed the tenants were anxious to become purchasers at a fair valuation, and he would be for giving a higher rate of purchase for grass than for tillage lands. All mortgages on property he would cut down to 4 per cent., provided the money was paid within thirty days after it fell due. Other witnesses were examined.

A correspondent of *United Ireland* in country Clare has given some curious particulars relative to the boycotting of Mrs. Moroney, of Miltown House, who owns the town of Miltown Malbay, including the hotel and the police barracks. There are, it appears, four empty farms on her estate from which the tenants have been evicted; but the four evicted families stand as sentinels in the immediate neighbourhood, waiting for the lady of the manor to succumb to the boycotting now in progress. Notwithstanding that she owns the town, Mrs. Moroney, it is asserted, cannot get her horses sold in it. The butcher will not sell her meat, nor the baker bread. As a result the lady has opened a shop of her own, converting a room of the Atlantic Hotel into a store, where she herself presides and sells to customers who themselves are boycotted, and who would otherwise suffer from the boycotting of the League. She is always guarded by policemen. She superintends the milking of thirteen cows and directs a dairy. The correspondent adds: "The time was when, on returning to Miltown Malbay from winter resorts, she was dr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING DEC. 1.

REUTER'S London Financial Telegram of last evening reports the price of Bar Silver as quite nominal, private advices quoting the rate at 46d. per oz., which is a fall of ½d. from the previous day's quotation. Rupee Securities have declined in value to the extent of ½ in Four per cent Paper, and of ¼ in Four-and-a-half per cent., at 71¾ and 74 respectively. Sterling Loan comes unchanged; as do also Consols and French Rentes.

In the London Produce markets the only noticeable changes are in wheat, which is reported to be firmer, Club No. 2 to arrive being 6d. dearer, at 32s. 6d. per qr.; and in coffee, the market for which was firm in tone at an advance of 1s. in Mid-Plantation at 80s., other items come unchanged.

A limited business was done in Cotton at Liverpool yesterday, the total sales aggregating about 8,000 bales of which 500 were Surats. The tone of the market was steady, and neither in spot prices nor in arrivals, either of Americans or Surats, have we any change to chronicle.

From New York also prices come unaltered at 9⅜ cents. for spot Mid-Uplands, and 9·34 for March Futures. The Receipts at the Ports were 51,000 bales against 37,000 bales on the corresponding day last year and 38,000 bales in 1884. This brings the total Receipts from the beginning of this season to 2,581,000 bales, against 2,554,000 and 2,635,000 bales respectively, for the two previous years to the same date.

COTTON.—Our local Market for this staple has been quiet to-day with but little business doing. In tone it has been very weak for Bengals, and business has been done in "Good," for December delivery, at Rs. 142, per candy, and in "Fully Good" at Rs. 150, for January delivery, however. Rs. 2 more per candy are asked. Broach is steady at Rs. 205 for March, while other growths are unchanged with but few sellers forward. We quote :—

Bongals.	Good, Rs. 142-3;	Fully Good,	Rs. 149; Fine, Rs. 162 ready.
Oomras, do.	„ 162	Jan. delivery.	
Khangaum do.	„ 177	do.	Rs. 175 March delivery.
Broach do.	„ 205-6	March dely.	
Dhollera do.	„ 178;	Fully Good, Rs. 183;	Fine, Rs. 191 April delivery.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been a very fair demand to-day for wheat at our quotations, and this remark applies also to the New Crops, of which, however, there are but few sellers. We quote :—

Fine Pessy.....	Rs.	4	5	6			
No. 1 do	„	4	4	6	New Crop Rs.	4	4 0
No. 1 Olub Delhi..	„	4	1	6			
Red Ahmedabod...	„	4	1	6	„ „	4	0 0

In Seeds we have no change to report, nor have any transactions of importance transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,278 bales.
Wheat.....	27,773 cwt.
Linseed	3,106 „
Rapeseed.....	2,776 „
Gingellyseed ...	4,327 „

FREIGHTS.—The fixing of the Inchborva at 17s. 9d. is the only fresh business which we have heard of, and our rates may be taken as last quoted.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been weak with rates tending downwards in anticipation of the news regarding Council allotments. Few Bills have been offering, and there has been but a very limited enquiry for a remittance at the decline. Rates both Ready and Forward must be taken as nonimal to a great extent, and, with this proviso, we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5 3d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3d. „
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d „
Credits „ „	1s. 5 5.8d. „
Franks „ „	1'80½d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent is still worth 97¾ for Ready; and we quote January delivery at 97 9-16 buyers' price, and 97 5-8 sellers. Fours-and-a-half are comparatively neglected, and are unchanged in value at 01½.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2½ per share being now quoted at Rs. 727½. There has again been an improvement in the scrip of several Mills, amongst which we chiefly note a rise of Rs. b in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Bom ay Cotton Manufacturing, and Kandeish, which have been done at Rs. 390, and Rs. 950, respectively. Mofussil Press shares have also improved to the extent of Rs. 2½ at Rs. 405 Framjee Petit and Queen, on the other hand are lower by Rs. 5 each at Rs. 655, and Rs. 885, respectively. Bombay-Burma Shares, Original Issue, have improved Rs. 50, say to Rs. 2,700; while the others are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 675. Bombay Ice are quoted Rs. 2 deareros at Rs. 117.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	233 ct.	727
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	390
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	— £160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	— £146¾

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	480
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ditary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co., Ld.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	640
Dhollers P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 20	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 25	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	20	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	143
Bagty Co., Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 20	130
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	117
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	675
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.ct.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Dydeedalo Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	40,000	25	25	..	18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	29½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		56xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	—	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	500	Re.	1,120
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	103
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	129½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,500	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Mfg Co. Ltd.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,365	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Mfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Allianoe Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	390
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	661
Comarchi Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	62
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	910
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	5
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	389
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	548	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,380
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer All Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jowrus Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	11,171½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	635	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	—	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,0	...	785

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam Ehrensfels, Captain A. Fischer, obtained her port clearance last evening for Elephant Point She is laden and sails this morning.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C. Warrington, yesterday afternoon cleared for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Bhownugar, 108 tons, Nakhoda, last evening obtained her port clearance for Bhownugar. She sails this morning with a general cargo, and 35 deck passengers.

THE steamer Mohile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, was allowed her port clearance last evening for Gwadhar and Busreh. She is laden and carries 75 deck passengers. She will sail this morning.

THE Rubattino steam Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,582 tons. Commander A. Crucciani, obfained her port clearance yesterday afternoon with a general cargo and passengers whose name, appeared in our yesterday's issue; for Aden and Gemoa.

THE s. s. Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain R. Collino, sail. this morning for Cutch with a cargo and the following distingguished passengers, who arrived in Bombay during the time H. E. the Viceroy visited this city :—H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Col. Goodfellow, the Poitica Agent, Kathiaward, Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Fuzalbhai Visram and 300 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1ST DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ Accomac	1629	G. W. Windsor.	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Verona	1862	R. F. Brescoe ..	C	P. & O. Co.
„ China	1394	Fletcher	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Inchulwa	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Empire	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
„ Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Aspatria	1921	G. Veale	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
„ Cy. of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greeve ..	P	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	Ibis	.....

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Aden and Genoa.

The following vessels obtained her port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Akbar, R. Collins, for Kutch Mandvi.
„ Ehrenfels, A. Fischer, for Elephant Point.
„ Bhownagar, Nakhoda, for Bhownagar.
„ Mobille, C. Doert, for Gwalior and Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, for London via Kurachi.
„ Arabia, for Karachi.
„ Pachumba, for Cutch Mandvi and Kurachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 30.

Walter, Lt-Col, Bo C of O, on leave, from Matheran.
Carter, Major, Bel, R E Survey Dept, on furlough, from England.
Shepherd. Lt-Col, Bl, 1st P Cavy, on furlough, from England.
Baker, Major, Bl, 1st Suffolk Regt, on private leave, from England.
Meade, Lt, Bl, 3rd Cav, Hdbd Contingt, on duty, from England.
Broughs, Major, Bl, K, B, RHA,

DECEMBER 1.

Bell, Capt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty from Poona.
Widdicombe, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, from Poona.
Hallowes, Col, Bo, Comdt, Deolali Depot, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Goadwyn, Major, Bl., 1st E. Lanc, on leave, to England.
Mackenzie, Lt. Col. Bo., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
La Lonche, Col., Bo., Cant. Magtt., on duty, for Poona.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. Bl., 1st, Cavalry, from furlugh, to Kahot.
Caunyn, Lt.-Col., Bo., 4th Rifles, N. I., on leave, to England.
Broughs, Major, Bl., K., B., R.H.A., to rejoin, to R. Pindi.
Cruickshany, Bgr.-Secry. Bo., Insptr. Genl. of Prisons, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 2, 1886.

The Regiment will parade for [drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 4th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmet, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girguam, and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, part III F. E., Section 23,24,25.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Perkins is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, from the 1st Nov 1886.

26th Nov—Mr C J Daniell is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Service, from the 1st Oct 1886.

The services of Surg D Prain are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surg W Beatson are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt W S Hewett, 8th Ben Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt J M A Retallick, 45th Ben Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Rev A Ramsay, MA, Senior Chapl, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, to be Chapl of Saugor, Central Provinces, from the 7th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr O T Barrow, having returned from furlough and having been posted as Asst Comptlr of Indian Treasuries, received charge of the said appointment from Babu Manmathanath Bhattachargya, before noon, on the 16th Nov, 1886.

Mr J Westland, having been appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, received charge of thesaid appointment from Mr Finlay, and Mr Finlay assumed charge of the office of Under-Secy from Mr G C. Walker, before noon, on the 15th Nov, 1886.

The services of Mr G C Walker, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from the 15th Nov, 1886.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C L Griesbach, Dy Supdt, Geological Survey, s appointed to officiate as Supdt, vice Mr F R Mallet, from the 1st inst, Mr R D Oldham reverting to his substantive appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr H Johnson, Supdtg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Bombay for employment on the Porbandar-Dhoraji extension of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

Mr M R Lackersteen, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on Railway Surveys in Madras, is re-transferred to Burma.

Mr G F Berrill, Hony Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Chief Commr, Burma, for employment on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.

The services of Maj-Genl H A Brownlow, R E, Inspr-Genl of Irrigation and Dy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept from 15th Nov, 1886.

Mr W Giles, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, if transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Chief Commr os Burma.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ELVERSON—Oct 26, at Belfast, the wife of Captain H J Elverson, the Queen's Regiment, of a son, stillborn.
KERANS—Oct 29, at Eversley, Twickenham, the wife of Thomas George Kerans, M K Q O P, late 34th York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRNSFATHER—EVERY-CLAYTON—Oct 28, at St John's, Worsthorne, Thomas Henry Bairnsfather, 19th Punjab Infantry, youngest son of Peter Bairnsfather, Esq., of Dunbarrow, N B, to Amelia Jane Kilza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Every-Clayton, of Rowley, Lancashire.
BURNAND—GROOME—Oct 28, at St George's Church, Hanoversquare, Lieut-Colonel N Burnand (late Coldstream Guards), son of George Burnand, Esq. of Towin Water, Welwyn, Herts, to Harriet Jane, second daughter of the late Charles Groome, Esq. of Worthing, Sussex.
DENT—BOISRAGON—Nov 2, at Holy Trin ty Church, Paddington Captain Herbert Wilkinson Dent, the Queen's Regiment, to Mabe Maxwell, only daughter of Major-General Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps.
DORIN—HEATLEY—Oct 30, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Alexander, eldest son of the late Joseph Alexander Dorin, H E I C S, formerly President of Council and Deputy Governor-General of India, to Julia Amy (Lilla), eldest daughter of the late John Davis Heatley, of Higham-Hill, Walthamstow.
PHILLIPS—MACKENZIE—Oct 30, at St Peter's Church, Brighton, Francis Maitland Phillips (late Captain Scots Greys), to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev D C Mackenzie, of Glack, Aberdeenshire, and Rector of Shephall, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Oct 28, at Surbiton, Surrey, Margaret Edmund, widow of the late Lieut-Col M B Campbell.
DICK—Nov 1, at Melville-street, Edinburgh, Ann Livingston Dick, widow of General Hope Dick, Bengal Army, and third daughter of the late John Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire.
FORBES—Oct 29, at The Holmes, St Boswells, N B, Mary, widow of the late Colonel David Forbes, formerly of the 91st Highlanders.
GIBBS—Oct 30, James Gibbs, C S I, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and Member of Council of the Governor-General of India, aged 62.
MONTEITH—Oct 30, at Dinard, Brittany, France, Kate Maria, the beloved wife of Captain John Monteith, 7th Bombay Cavalry, and only daughter of the late Rev Richard Archer Julian, aged 28.
STILLMAN—Nov 3, at Windsor Castle, Major James Stillman, Military Knight, aged 75.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MONTCLAR—November 30, at Jalgaon, Khandeish, the wife of L. A. Mont-Clar, of a son.
R—November 28, at Belgaum, the wife of Mr. J Irlie Muir, C.S., of a daughter.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, at which the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Ex hence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

UST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886.

THE Scotsmen of Bombay may well be congratulated upon the success which has attended upon the happy resolve to revive the St. Andrew's day celebration in this city. Our columns to-day bear sufficient testimony to the eloquence which the occasion inspired; but it requires something more than a *procès verbal* to adequately record the proceedings of an assembly warmed by national sympathy and by appropriate circumstance into a sustained interest in the tradition of the day. One wonders, indeed, in the presence of so interesting an event why the thread of continuity should ever have been broken, and why St. Andrew's day 1886 should have witnessed a revival instead of a carrying on of an unbroken observance. But as land that has lain fallow yields the more abundantly when its season of rest is at an end, so after a two years' interregnum in the observance of a national festival we look for no ordinary manifestation of patriotic spirit. The times were certainly favourable to the venture. It had been taken up by very capable hands, and it had received countenance and help from quarters whence countenance and help could be most effectively given. It was a circumstance not lightly to be esteemed that the representative of the Queen-Empress in the Presidency happened to be the representative and the chief of the Clan Mackay. There was the prospect, too, that another distinguished Scottish house would be represented in the person of Lord Rosebery, and it was evident that if the St. Andrew's Day celebration were ever to be revived in Bombay the opportunity was much too good to be allowed to pass by. And the result has eminently justified the venture. It must in one sense be deemed somewhat discouraging to that portion of the European community in Bombay whose destiny provided them with a birthplace on the wrong side—which on St. Andrew's Day is universally interpreted to mean the south side—of the Tweed. No community can contain within itself more than a limited quantity of eloquence, and the Scotsmen of Bombay, having on Tuesday night shown that they possess more than enough to establish the oratorical eminence of a city of any dimensions, these others must become anxious about the infinitesimal remnant which rests with them. However, if they are careful of their reputation, they will find means of indicating it. They will probably feel that they are under a natural disadvantage in any oratorical competition with their Scottish fellow-citizens. Do what they may they can never provide themselves with such aids to enthusiasm as those which warmed the hearts of the celebrants of Tuesday's festival. They may bring Orpheus from the Elysian fields, but the lute that conjured back the presence of Eurydice will serve no such high postprandial purpose as the pipes which the St. Andrew's Committee had brought from a place much nearer to Bombay than the Elysian fields. Well might a distinguished guest from beyond sea tell his countrymen that he felt as much at home in our Town Hall as though he had been keeping his St. Andrew's day in Scotland itself. Even in Scotland he would not have had the opportunity of hearing the pipers play Mackay's Lament in the presence of the head of the Clan Mackay, and of seeing them take their cup of the national beverage from the hands of the chief of that illustrious *gens*. There was something dramatic in the incident, as indeed there was in more than one sight and sound and circumstance which brought the motherland to the consciousness of her children. To a much larger public than that which was represented in the Town Hall the other night the presence of Lord Reay at the banquet has an interest of no strictly sentimental kind. In presiding over a public dinner his Excellency appeared in a new *role* and in some sense before a new audience. It would be a mistake to underrate the importance of occasions of this kind in a society such as ours. We need not try to be wiser in this matter than that shrewdest of observers, M. Guizot, and M. Guizot's testimony to the influence of after-dinner oratory upon the public life of England is not wholly without applicability to this country. In this instance, at all events, the opportunities of the dinner table were very happily used. His Excellency proved himself one of the most genial of chairmen, and he found it easy to put himself on good terms with his audience. In so far as his presence in the chair at St. Andrew's dinner gave him an introduction to any considerable section of the community it was a pleasant introduction which bespoke their confidence and good-will. The note of humour which he struck rang through the speeches of the evening, supplying an unconscious but very effective confirmation for the elaborate effort that was made in Bombay a few days ago by one of the most thoroughgoing of Scotsmen to confound Sydney Smith and all unbelievers in the excellence of Scottish humour. It perhaps found its best responses in Lord Rosebery's confession that though he had been long enough in India to write a book about it, he had not been here long enough to get material enough for making a speech. Nor could anything have been happier than the way in which the speakers one after another turned to humorous account the events of the day. It was, it is true, a gloomy picture which the Duke of Manchester brought into view when he told how, through the pressure of agricultural distress, the admirable regiment of mounted volunteers which bears his name had been broken up. But then his Grace, not being a Scotsman, was unable to discover a humorous aspect in which to present so unpleasant an incident. Even the wrongs of the detained jurymen, which are all the world over knowu to be more bitter than the sorrows of the depressed agriculturist, were brought to the notice of the Governor and of the three Judges of the High Court who sat near him in tones which showed how, even out of his griefs, a Scotsman can

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, MYSORE, DEC. 1

The Residency and grounds were beautifully illuminated last evening after dark, and a small dinner party was given at the Residency. The Maharajah came in after dinner, and proposed the Viceroy's health in a speech which was read by the dewan.

His Excellency, in returning thanks, said :—"For the great honour you have done me by your distinguished host, I only wish I could express myself in terms as appropriate and graceful as those in which the toast has been submitted, but though that may be difficult, I can assure you, I fully appreciate the great kindness and princely hospitality with which I have been entertained as the representative of the Queen-Empress, and the friendly personal sentiments expressed towards myself. When I remember that not many years ago this State and neighbourhood were the centre of cruel despotism and the theatre of war and confusion of race hatreds and religious animosities, I cannot help congratulating the Maharajah on the change which has intervened under the benevolent rule of himself and his dynasty's good government. The enlightened progress, universal peace and blessings of education are everywhere in the ascendant, and there is no State within the confines of the Indian Empire which has more fully justified the wise policy of the British Government in supplementing its own direct administration of its vast territories by the associated rule of our great feudatory princes. When I think I myself was admitted to the familiarity of the heroic ladies of whose early achievements Seringapatam and the surrounding country were the theatre and witnesses, it is difficult to believe that the changes to which I have referred should have been the fruits of what I may call contemporary history. It has now been my good fortune to have passed through most of the Native States of India, and come into personal, and I may say intimate, contact with their Chiefs. And have no hesitation in saying that though there may be differences between them, though some States may be more advanced than others, some rulers less sensitive than others to the weighty responsibilities imposed on them by Providence, on the whole my experience has been eminently satisfactory, and the Queen-Empress and the Government of Great Britain have the greatest reason to congratulate themselves on the general enlightenment, and desire to do their duty, and the conscientious application to their affairs which is so generally prevalent amongst them. In conclusion I trust I may be permitted to add a few brief words of heartfelt thanks for the kind reference which his Highness has been pleased to make to Lady Dufferin's earnest desire to improve the medical treatment of the women of India. I believe in bringing this subject to the notice of the community at large, Lady Dufferin has contributed to one of the greatest ameliorations ever introduced into the country. I can assure you there is nothing that can so encourage her to persevere in her efforts as to feel that, alike by princes and by people her humble efforts have been generously appreciated. I will now call upon you to drink the health of the Maharajah."

This morning there was a run with the Maharajah's hounds, in which his Highness and party from the Residency took part. Some ladies were also present. There was one smart run, but the scent was bad, and the jackel escaped.

At 11 o'clock his Excellency drove to a fountain being built in commemoration of the visit, and performed the ceremony of turning on the water. The Viceroy then proceeded to Jagan Mohan Palace, where Lady Dufferin distributed the prizes to the Maharani's Caste Girls' School. The programme included songs in Kanarese, Telugu Sanscrit, and Hindi, which were most creditably rendered. More than 400 children were present, and the report showed the school to be in a flourishing condition. After the distribution of prizes, the Viceroy received two addresses. To the first, from a deputation of Coorg Candholders, dressed in their quaint costume. His Excellency assured them he was very sensible of the kind and loyal feelings which had prompted them to come to present the address of welcome. He was well acquainted with the circumstances of their State, and they need have no fear that it was the intention of the Government to do anything which might tend to obliterate those traditional characteristics of which they were so justly proud. It would indeed be an unhappy day for India if the Government, passing beyond its natural and proper functions, were to endeavour in any undue manner to interfere with the ancient customs of any community. He fully appreciated their desire to see the extension of railway communication, and was happy to assure them it was the policy of the present Government to develope railways in every desirable direction. He would not fail to communicate to the Queen-Empress the expressions of loyalty made use of. In regard to the Mysore planters, after thanking the deputation for the address, his Excellency said he would always watch with interest and sympathy the efforts of those engaged in promoting an industry which could not fail to contribute its share to the general prosperity of the country; and if at any time it should be his duty to consider any of the matters in which they were particularly interested, they might be certain that his Government would be prepared to give them its most sympathetic consideration.

To the second address, which was from the members of the Mysore Representative assembly, his Excellency replied :—

"I have listened to your address with great pleasure and interest. It is always a fortunate circumstance when the Viceroy finds himself in the midst of a community able to bring to his notice such proofs of general prosperity as those you have referred to. That you should use such terms does not surprise me, for your good fortune has placed you under the rule of the most intelligent, upright and high-minded among the princes of India. And when I leave his territory, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that so far as this part of the country is concerned, its welfare, security and peace is amply provided for. I have noted what you have said about famines and railways, and deeply sympathise in the anxiety you express in regard to that subject. It is one constantly engaging the attention of the Supreme Government, and during my predecessor's term of office, extensive schemes were originated for the purpose of safeguarding Mysore and other districts in India. That scheme is being steadily prosecuted, but in consequence of the great extent and cost, it is impossible that all parts of India should be provided with the necessary railways at the same time. Your interest in this respect are in the hands of the honourable member of Council representing the Public Works Department, who is as capable as any man I know, of dealing effectively with the complicated problem before him. I am very glad you have touched on the question of education, as it gives me the opportunity of expressing in as earnest and strong language I can command, the extraordinary pleasure I have experienced in seeing on every side such manifest signs of the deep interest with which the subject in regarded in this State.

The Viceroy then returned to the Residency, and received a deputation from the Mysure planters, consisting of Mr. Brett and Mr. Graham and Mr. Anderson, who presented a shot congratulatory address. His Excellency in reply said:—

"When I passed along what I imagine must have been a quarter of a mile of street, lined on either side with rows of eight or ten deep, with the youth of the Country congregated under their respective teachers, I felt that you were laying a broad and deep for all time to come foundations of a prosperous future, but I was still more pleased with a sight which I imagine is not to be seen in any other part of India, the appearance of rows and rows of young ladies belonging to the high caste families assembled, under the same admirable system and enjoying as extensive opportunities of acquiring knowledge and enlarging their experiences and strengthening their understandings as could be found in the most advanced cities of Europe, and those gentlemen representing the aristocracy, who have seconded the efforts of Her Highness the Maharani to establish the Mysore female school are entitled to the greatest credit for their exertions. I only wish that in the other chief towns of India a similar degree of comprehension of the true interests of a nation were to be found. Believe me, if you wish to make the homes of India the centres of domestic happiness, as well as the fountains of light and every noble and holy aspiration, you will educate your daughters. It is by the mother that the child is properly furnished for the difficult and dangerous journey through life. It is from the mother he receives the first impulse along the paths of virtue, and it is by educating the mother that a generous and powerful nation is most surely and rapidly created. In conclusion, his Excellency thanked them for the friendly welcome with which they had greeted him.

To-night his Excellency and a small party ride through the city on elephants and subsequently witness a Mysore nautch.

DINNER TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 1.

The head-quarters' officers, representing the Bombay Army, desirous of showing in a personal manner the esteem in which the Chief and Staff are held, and then regret at his Excellency's departure, gave a dinner in the Club on Monday. The guests were H. E. Sir C. Arbuthnot, Major Hemming, Captain Russell, Lieutenant Preston, also the General and Captain Hanwell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Ogilvie arrived here this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, from Bombay 12th November, arrived here at 2 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. do.	74
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾

Bar Silver-prices quite nominal.

Arrival.—Peveril.

THE Bombay Town Council passed, at their usual sitting yesterday, a resolution evincing their cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. A. W. Forde, who had for years acted as Consulting Engineer to the Municipality, and of the great loss sustained by the Municipality in his death. The motion was proposed by Captain Morland, seconded by Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, and supported by the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who bore testimony to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Forde to successive Municipal Commissioners. The Council resolved to abolish the office of Consulting Engineer and, accordingly, the item of expenditure on account of the salary of such an officer was struck off from the new budget, on the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar. The chairman, in expressing his approval of the abolition of the office, observed that they had now a very able engineer in Mr. Clarke, who is entrusted with the carrying out of the Tansa Works, and that in Mr. Walton, too, they had a competent engineer thoroughly conversant with the drainage question, and possessing the ripe experience acquired by twenty years' service under the Municipality. If, however, any occasion arose when it might be found necessary to have the professional opinion of an engineer in any special case, they might obtain it from some qualified officer of Government, and any expense incurred by way of consultation fee might be provided for from the surplus cash balance.

IT will be remembered that the Town Council had lately before it for discussion a letter by Dr. T. Cooke, Principal of the Poona College of Science, on the subject of technical education, when it was considered that the letter did not afford sufficient date for their guidance, and consequently it was resolved to wait for further particulars before making any grant for the purpose. Another letter from Dr. Cooke, giving the details of the scheme, was accordingly submitted to the Town Council, at their meeting yesterday, when it was agreed that the document served to throw the additional light required by that body before they sanctioned any grant. Dr. Cooke in his letter pointed out that the skilled artisans who would be turned out by the technical school would be a benefit to the country and the Municipality alike. The Council were unanimous in holding that the Municipality must bear their share, with the Government and other public bodies, of the expenses of the proposed technical school, but opinions differed as to the amount that should be paid by them. Mr. Banajee moved that Rs. 3,000 should be paid by the Municipality for that purpose; but Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar thought that Rs. 5,000 would be a more adequate grant for carrying out a scheme of such importance, and formulated an amendment to this effect. But Col. Merewether moved another, fixing the amount of municipal contribution at Rs. 4,000. The chairman earnestly exhorted the meeting to vote the largest sum they could for a scheme which was calculated to do immense good to the country. The Council being equally divided on Col. Merewether's amendment, it was thrown out by the casting vote of the chairman; and Mr. Javerilal's proposition was then carried.

MR. NOWROJEE D. KHANDALAWALLA, at present acting as Oriental Translator to Government, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, transferred to Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphed as follows from Dhulia yesterday :—"Mr. Shamrao Ramchandra Guard, a highly respected and influential member of the native community here, died this morning at 7 a. m. He was a member of the District Local Board and of the Dhulia City Municipality, and was well known for his enterprize and active interest in scientific agriculture. His loss is deeply regretted."

IN accordance with the orders of Government, Mr. F. W. Gibbons was duly released by Captain Power, Superintendent of the Jail, at 8 p.m., on Saturday evening.

LIEUTENANT LUND has been permitted to send in his papers, and will be gazetted out of the army.

A MACHINE-GUN BATTERY, consisting of four double-barrelled Gardners on mules, has been formed at Mandalay under the command of Captain Lloyd, R.A. The Commander-in-Chief recently inspected the guns, and approved of their use with flying columns.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current official year was Rs. 56,30,000 as compared with Rs. 57,68,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

NOTHING further has been discovered concerning the examination papers for entrance to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, which had been tampered with in transit. Every effort is, of course, being made to find out the culprits; but there seems a difference of opinion as to which end of the line the abstraction of the papers took place. All the envelopes had obviously been opened; but, while the authorities at Lahore are inclined to believe that it must have been done at Roorkee, because there was no opportunity for anyone to get at them after delivery at Lahore, the Roorkee authorities allege that there was insufficient time in the despatch of the envelopes to the post for the offence to have been committed there. While, too, it is pointed out from Roorkee that similar operations had been previously brought to light at Lahore; so, from the latter place, it can be argued that this very circumstance makes it unlikely that an attempt would be made again at the same place.

MR. YESHWUNT M. KELKAR has been appointed Oriental Translator to Government, and will assume charge of his office some time in January next, on being relieved of the duties of secretary to the Forest Commission. Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, acting Oriental Translator, proceeds to Ahmedabad to act as Judge of the Small Causes Court in that city in place of Mr. C. M. Cursedjee, who acts as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

PRINCESS LOUISE and Lord Lorne have postponed their contemplated trip to India.

"MOST of our readers" (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) "will be glad to learn that Sir C. MacGregor's health has so much improved, that he confidently intends returning to India in April next. In a private letter he writes :—'I am very much better, but I am not quite out of the wood yet. The dropsy has nearly gone and, when this is the case, my doctor vows that my heart will re-gain its power, and I shall get all right again. I am taking the most tremendous care of myself. I never go out; ut keep quiet and drink buckets of *digitalis* and *strophantus*; and I hope in December to get away to Egypt and get up the Nile and so to India."

ENGLISH influence is making itself felt in Egypt, especially among the fellahs in Upper Egypt, Those having grievances frequently come long distances on foot to Cairo, saying they want to see the "Englishman," meaning some English head of administration whom they seek, feeling assured that they will obtain justice. The other day no fewer than seven petitions were received by two British representatives from fellaheen, complaining of the oppression of the pashas. This shows that our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the country are appreciated.

NEWS has just reached Vienna of the massacreof the African explorer, Karal Hinkelmann. It is dated from Mopea, a locality situated close to the junction of the Rivers Zambesi and Shire, eighty-five kilometres from the coast. The massacre took place about fourteen days' journey from the river Shire. Hinkelmann was captured during the night by a native chief, and put to death in the most barbarous fashion, his ears being cut off and his heart cut out and presented to the oldest member of the tribe. His companion, a young Englishman, contrived to make his escape. It was he who conveyed the tidings of Hinkelmann's murder to Mopea.

IT is reported that both the Boers and the Zulus mean to repudiate the new settlement. A large proportion of the former, it is said, desire to join Natal. The Natal Council is arranging to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. TheCape Town Government has sent an ultimatum to the Pondo Chief, who desires, according to one report, to cede his territory to the British Government.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Ottawa states that Stalef Aumelepper, a Russian, has been arrested at Port Moody on a charge of making sketches of the harbour. Sketches addressed to the Russian Government are believed to have been found in his possession.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs :—"I have good reason to know that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has had an interview with the Grand Dukes Alexis and Michael. The Maharajah has been living here for some time in furnished lodgings, and doing his best to escape attention. He goes nowhere. He is supposed to hope a good deal from the effect of the military occupation of Burma on the Indian finances. Dhuleep Singh is here in the character of a man with a grievance. He is too full of the idea that he has been shabbily treated to have seen the Russian Grand Dukes as a friend of England. One of his special grievances is the failure of the India Office to honour a claim he has made for four millions sterling. The Maharajah's circumstances tell greatly on his appearance. He is no longer the brilliant Oriental prince who used some years ago to attend the royal levées at St. James's Palace."

M. ADRIEN MARX, of the *Figaro*, having called upon M. Renan to protest against the accusations which had been brought against him in regard to his last work, "L'Abbesse de Jouarre," the author said he had no time to read the newspapers or to go about the town, and therefore he did not know what had been said. But he would not reply to the attacks; the purity of his conscience and the sincerity of his intentions forbade his doing that. The only thing that could be discussed in his drama was its form, and that he justified on the ground that dialogue lent itself so wondertully to philosophic speculation. He added :—"The preface of my drama explains clearly its origin and its aim. Beg those who are startled and frightened at it to meditate the conclusions. Above all beg them to read the 'Abesse de Jouarre' throughout. They will then, perhaps, admit that love is no longer a vulgar song when it blossoms on the threshold of eternity."

MR. JAMES GOLDMAN BRIARD, of New York, while returning by railway from Monte Carlo to Cannes, has been attacked by thieves, robbed of all the money in his possession, and seriously injured.

SEVEN persons have been burned to death in a barn at Fussdorf, in Moravia. Sixteen others are missing, and it is believed, they have also perished. Disastrous fires are also reported from Chyrow, in Galicia, and from Brod, in Moravia.

Lawrence M. Donovan, for a wager of 500 dols., onSunday morning, Nov. 7, jumped from the railing of the suspension bridge into the Niagara River, below the falls, a distance of 190ft. He was rescued by men in a row-boat, and fainted after being taken up. When examined, it was found that the pleura had been ruptured and one rib displaced. He says that it was a terrible jump, and he would not make it again for 1,000,000 dols. and the whole of the United States. He declares that, when he struck the water, it seemed as though he would burst into pieces. Donovan had previously jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge at New York.

MILITARY NEWS.

ROUNDS will be fired from the 38ton gun, Colaba Point Battery, at 4 p.m., on the 3rd December.

THE experiments which have been made at the Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, during the past two years with the new Brennan torpedo, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the weapon will in future form part of the armaments of the country.

THE Admiralty, in the *Navy List* for the current month, have weeded the list of effective vessels of war of a number of obsolete and worn-out old ships of all sizes and shapes, several of which are offered for sale. Their rejection from the roll of efficient and comparatively efficient ships of war amounts to an official decision as to their uselessness for the purposes of war, and their retention among the lists of vessels, composing the effective strength of the navy will no longer form a fruitful source of error. The ships relegated to the non-effective ranks number forty-one, ranging from line-of-battle ships to gun-boats, and consisting of wooden ships, ironclads, unarmoured ships with hulls of wood, unarmoured iron ships, composites, and gun-boats.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN THEOPHILUS BOILEAU F.R.S., well known in philanthropic circles, died on Sunday, Nov. 9, at his residence in Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill. London. He entered the Indian army in 1820 as a lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers. He obtained a captaincy in 1846, and was for some time Superintending Engineer in the Public Department of Works for the North-West Provinces of Simla, and he retired from the service with the rank of major-general. Major-General Boileau came of a noble Huguenot family, which is descended in an unbroken line from Etienne Boileau, Baron de Castlenau and St. Croix, of the Province of Languedoc, whom Louis IX., on his departure for the Holy Land, appointed during his absence Governor of Paris and Grand Provost of France. His descendant, Charles Boileau, Baron of Castlenau and St. Croix, fled to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. General Boileau was a man of high scientific attainments. He was also for many years one of the most active and zealous supporters of the Soldiers Daughters' Home at Hampstead.

A VETERAN of the Indian Mutiny and the Crimea, named David Rush, who had been up to within a few months ago colour-sergeant in No. 1 Company Bucks Volunteers, died at Marlow on Saturday, November 7. His funeral took place on Wednesday in the parish churchyard with full military honours. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age. His conduct won for him the Victoria Cross, a badge which he very much prized.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused among the officials and workmen at Portsmouth Dockyard by the publication of an Admiralty circular, intimating that all applications with regard to promotion or increase of pay are to be sent to the Admiral Superintendent through the heads of departments, and strictly forbidding all attempts to make use of political influence through members of Parliament. The circular adds :—

It is to be distinctly understood by all officers and others that any such improper solicitation will be treated by us as an admission that the case is not deserving of consideration, on its own merits, and the application will be dealt with accordingly. Any attempt to obtain promotion by political or other indirect influence will be punished for the first offence by a reprimand, for the second offence by reduction or an inferior situation, and for a third offence by dismissal from the service. If a superior refuses to forward an application from a subordinate, we will not absolutely decline to receive it direct from the applicant, but a copy or statement of the refusal must accompany it, and it will rest with us to consider whether the communication was one which should have been addressed to us.

FOUR royal warrants have just been issued to the army by the Secretary of State for War. One states that it is expedient to reduce the term for which the appointment of adjutant may be held in a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of the line to four years, which may, under very exceptional circumstances, be temporarily extended for a period not exceeding six months. While employed as adjutant, the captain or lieutenant will be supernumerary of his rank in the regiment or battalion, except in the case where a lieutenant succeeds a captain in the appointment, when he shall not be made supernumerary until such captain is absorbed in the establishment. The second and third warrants refer to the pay of lance-sergeants, lance-corporals, acting bombardiers, and the Corps of Ordnance Artificers; and the fourth, relating to the pensions of soldiers, states that "every soldier who has been or shall hereafter be awarded a pension, may be awarded the pension fixed by the regulations in force at the date of his discharge or by subsequent regulations made applicable to soldiers discharged on or before such date, if such pension shall be more beneficial to him than the pension fixed by the regulations in force at the date of his enlistment."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN THE TOWN HALL

THE Scotch are a proverbially clannish people, but seldom does their clannishness, which is at once their weakness and their strength, manifest itself in a more pleasant or more agreeable manner than when they meet together to celebrate the anniversary festival of their patron saint. For some reason or other which it is not easy to ascertain, the festival has been allowed to pass almost unobserved in Bombay for the last two or three years. This year, however, it was determined to make ample amends for past shortcomings, and it was accordingly determined to have a dinner in honour of St. Andrew in the Town Hall. The arrangements were left to a committee, but the burden of the work fell on the shoulders of Mr. John Marshall, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, who is a skilful organiser, and the success he achieved was evidenced by the large and enthusiastic assemblage of Scotchmen at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. The dinner took place under most distinguished auspices, the chair being occupied by his Excellency the Governor—or, to give him his Scotch titles in full, the Right Hon. Sir Donald James Mackay, Chief of the Clan Mackay, Lord Reay of Reay—while the Duke of Manchester, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Munro Fergusson, M.P. were among the guests. Altogether there were about 150 gentlemen present, and it was the general impression that a happier or more convivial gathering has not taken place in Bombay. The demand for tickets was so great that a large number of applications had to be refused. There were present :—Lord Reay, the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Rosebery, Munro Fergusson, M.P., Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C. B., Captain Llyod, R. N., the Hon. R. West, the Hon. L. H. Bayley, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. M. Melvill, the Rev. John Forgan, M. A., the Rev. T. H. Greig, Capt. H. Morland, Col. A. E. Hamilton Smith, Capt. B. Hamilton, A.-D.-C., W. Wordsworth, Messrs. T. J. Bennett, Charles Brown, James Douglas, D. Bovis, S. D. Sassoon, J. M. Romanis, James Wallace, J. L. Mullins, W. R. Macdonnell, F. A. Little, E. Miller, L. Robertson, J. W. Brown, J. Munro, Andrew Hay, C. Lowell, A. F. Beaufort, P. Peterson, M.A., the Hon. H. Birdwood, Dr. D. Macdonald, Messrs. L. A. Balfour, Sydney Wyatt, R. Mackintosh, Thomas Wood, W. Murray, A. P. Gould, P. Oswald, W. J. Best, Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Messrs. E. V. Jordan, Dr. Farquharson, Messrs. F. Bozzoni, Dr. Temperley Gray, Messrs. A. Morrison, H. B. Thorburn, W. T. Crockett, W. Greaves, Joseph Shepherd, R. Robertson, J. Begbie, Robert Aitken, A. F. Simpson, Capt. Walsh, Messrs. H. Chalmers, Col. Newport, Messrs. W. H. Bushby, James Moore, Harry Williams, William Gilchrist, Frank Ward, R. N. Mant, W. Chisholm, J. Leask, Dr. T. S. Weir, F. L. Charles, C. S., Mr. H. Scannell, G. Manson, E. Watson, W. M. Macaulay, Major-General Goodfellow, Colonel Goodfellow, Messrs. Kenneth Macaulay, J. G. Dobbie, G. Oliver, Dr. Manser, Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., Surgeon-Major Yeld, Messrs Leighton B. Ker, P. Dixon, R.E., Captain J. S Frith, R.A.; G. E. Ormiston, John Griffiths Allan Arthur, W. A. Bankier, John Fowler, John Macfarlane, Messrs. Walton, N. Rienzi Walton, J. R. Duxbury, G. W. Roughton, C. A Turner, C. P. Cooper, John Marshall, Dr. G. Waters, Dr. Langley, Messrs. H. A. M. A. Ker, H. W. Jones, J. Westall, D. Bain, S. E. Gwyer, J. L. Lyon, J. Jackson, F. W. Bentley, Dr. M. A. T. Collie. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, G. A. Kittredge, A. Shewan C. H. B. Forbes, A. McLaggan, D. B. MacLennan, Dr. J. Arnott, Colonel Major, Messrs. E. Traill, H. L. Beaumont, H. C. Wright, Tyrrell Leith, J. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Messrs. McInnes, J. M. Ryrie, John A. Begbie, W. Rathbone, Shelmerdin James Macdonald, R. S. Campbell, J. Black, N. S. Glazebrook, W. M. Macdonald, J. Monteath, C.S., Captain Phayre, Captain Herbert, and A. Archibald

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam and Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., were the croupiers, while the following gentlemen were the stewards :—

STEWARDS.

Dr James Arnott.	Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith.
Mr. Allan Arthur.	" W. M. Macaulay.
" Donald Bain.	" T. D. Mackenzie, C.S.
" L. A. Balfour.	" G. Manson.
" W. J. Best.	" Edward Miller.
" J. McLeodCampbell, C.S.	" John Macfarlane.
" H. Chalmers.	" John Marshall.
" F. L. Charles, C.S.	" Anthony Morrison.
Dr. M. A. T. Collie.	" J. Monteath, C.S.
Mr. James Douglas.	" George Ormiston.
" C. H. B. Forbes.	Dr. P. Peterson, M.A.
" James Hutton.	Mr. A. Shewan, C.S.
" Andrew Hay.	" A. F. Simpson,
" J. D. Inverarity.	Dr. G. Waters.
" H. W. Jones.	Mr. James Wallace.

The dinner, which had been prepared by Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo Bunder, was composed of dishes which are regarded as great delicacies by the Scotch palate. The following was the

BILL O' FARE.

Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat, and we can eat,
And see the Lord be thankit.

APETEESERS.

Gorgona Smelts. Kippered Saumon.

BROTH.

Scotch Kail. Callipee Broth.

FISH.

Het Flukes wi' Soor Sauce.
Cauld Haddies in Jelly.

ENTREES.

MINCE COLLOPS.
HASHED CHUCKIES WI' TRUFFLES.

HAGGIS.

Fair fa' your honest, sousie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe or thairm;
Weel are ye worthy o-a grace
As lang's my airm.

ROASTS.

BUBBLY JOCKS WI' SAUSENGERS AND HAM.
SAIDDLE O' MUTTON.

VEGETABLES.

TAWTIES BOILED AND CHAMPIT.
Bashed Neeps. Sma' Peas.

SECOND COURSE.

GUSE-LIVER PIE. CAULD ASPARAGUS

SWEETS.

AIPPLE TAIRT WI' CANTY SAUCE.
GRANREUCH PUDDIN'.

DESSERT.

A' KINDS O' SWEETIES.
COFFEE.

While the guests were gradually carving their way through this formidable "bill of fare," the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps played the following selection of music :—

March ....." Auld Robin Gray".....Miller.
Selection ..." Reminiscences of Scotland".....
Valse....."Sweethearts".....C. D'Albert.
Selection ..." The Jacobite".....
Galop ....." The Jolly Bachelors" ...A. F. Standhaft.

Auld Lang Syne.

To give the dinner as much of a Scotch character as the surroundings would admit, a couple of pipers belonging to the Seaforth Highlanders had been brought down all the way from Bareilly, and they considerably enlivened the proceedings with the music of the bagpipes. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning before the company broke up, the dinner and the post-prandial oratory having occupied close upon six hours. One of the pleasant surprises of the evening was a speech by Lord Rosebery. The word had gone round that his Lordship would not speak, and certainly that was his intention when he entered the hall. But he could not resist the importunities of those around him, and in response to a demand that would brook no denial, he made capital little speech, which was all the more effective from the fact of its being an *impromptu* effort. The following is a report of the speeches made in proposing and responding to the various toasts :—

Grace having been said by the Rev. T. H. Greig,

H. E. the Governor, in giving the toast of the Queen-Empress, said :—My Lords and Gentlemen,—The loyalty of Scotchmen to the Throne cannot be increased, but their veneration for Queen Victoria, as the years roll on of her illustrious and prosperous reign, is constantly increasing. I propose the health of the Queen-Empress.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band striking up the National Anthem.

His Excellency then gave the toast of the Prince of Wales (Duke of Rothesay and Lord ofthe Isles), the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. In doing so he said :—My Lords and Gentlemen,—With reference to the Prince of Wales we know that it is one of his Royal Highness's most ardent wishes that the bond of union which unites the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies should be drawn closer. (Applause.) His Royal Highness's efforts in that direction need on my part no words of praise in commendation, because here in Bombay we are too well aware of them. I may remind you that on the last occasion that you held a St. Andrew's dinner, this toast was concluded by the words "Welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India." On this occasion I shall propose the amendment, "Welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the Presidency of Bombay." (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor rose and said :—My Lords and Gentlemen,—A telegram has been handed to me from the chairman of the St. Andrew's dinner, which is as follows :—"Scotchmen assembled here wish you a happy evening; and send you greetings for Auld Lang Syne." To that I have prepared an answer. "We all stand shoulder-to-shoulder to-night." (Cheers.) The chairman of the St. Andrew's dinner, Madras, also sends a telegram : "Madras Scotchmen drink health and greeting." To that I have also sent a similiar answer. To-night, my lords and gentlemen, we are to a certain extent alive again. Since 1883 I do not know what book of history can be quoted in our favour. At all events no St. Andrew's dinner has been given since that year. It is very difficult to account for this suspensive period. The falling rupee accounts for a great deal, but it cannot account for this, because we all know that there are amongst Scotchmen some who belong to the happy class of exporters, and I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the falling rupees they could have afforded to spend a happy evening in memory of St. Andrew. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, been obliged to look out for another cause. Perhaps it was this that we have been told lately by a medical voice from the West, that Anglo-Indians were addicted to gluttony. ("Oh," "Oh.") I am happy to say that a very great authority of this city—no less a person than the head of the Indian Medical Department, has denied that charge with great vigour. I daresay that if we consulted a physician in Hamburg, that we would find that physician come to the conclusion that not only Anglo-Indians but the English race were devoted to gluttony, so that it seems to me quite clear that that doctor in London, whoever he may be, has come across the feeble part of the Indian community. We who are assembled here this evening may flatter ourselves that we represent the more vigorous portion. That reason, therefore, will not do either, but whatever may be the cause of the interruption, I think we are all agreed that this is a happy coincidence that we meet again to honour what Artillery officers present will understand when I call it a tartan year. Well, gentlemen, the land we live in certainly has a right to be remembered in any assembly of Scotchmen. There is hardly, I believe, a family in Scotland which has not at some time or another in its history, had a member in one of its services in India, and I can only hope for the sake of the land we live in that that may always be the case. I, for one in my position, am constantly reminded that certainly of the many of my predecessors the most illustrious was a Scotchman, and I think we cannot do better on this occasion than to recall to memory Mountstuart Elphinstone—(cheers)—and I wish it was your fate, as it is mine, to constantly come across the words of wisdom chronicled by that eminent Governor in the records of this presidency. The land we live in has very great claims upon us all Scotchmen, and Englishmen generally. I do not think that to an Englishman or a Scotchman or an Irishman there can fall a happier fate than to devote his best energies to the prosperity of this great country—(cheers)—and I am quite sure that your experience will be the same as mine hitherto has been. Whatever is done for the inhabitants of this presidency meets with grateful recognition. At least I, for one, am happy to be able to say that I have been touched with the proofs of gratitude I have received from the inhabitants of this territory for whatever I have done for them. Now, my Lords and gentlemen, there are in every country unfortunately elements of disillusion, and Scotchmen, if they are to play in the future the same part they have played in the past, ought to be in every country where they are the consolidating and federating and uniting influence. I believe that this is the aim of my countrymen in this presidency, and I am happy to say that in the presence of one of the most distinguished members of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) What do I mean by federation? I believe that the simplest answer that can be given is shown in the federation and present condition of England and Scotland. In the unity of England and Scotland we have the perfection of what I call federation. We in Scotland develop and preserve our own institutions, and at the same time though allowed to do that it is our greatest pride to increase and to develop the unity of the Empire wherever we may be. (Cheers.) And I say this further, brethren, that it is for the benefit of those countries where we go that they should see what is meant by that condition of independence and shrewdness and energy of character which we have inherited from our forefathers, and which we hope always to maintain. (Cheers.) With this toast I have to couple the name of the distinguished nobleman who is her Majesty's representative in India, and I am convinced that you will agree with me in wishing that his efforts to secure and to increase the prosperity of India will be attended with that success which his sagacious and firm statesmanship deserves. Gentlemen, the toast of "His Excellency the Viceroy and the land we live in."

The toast was received with much warmth.

His Excellency, in proposing "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—In former years I have often had to propose this toast, knowing nothing either about the Army or the Navy or the Volunteers. I may say that I have considered, among the many advantages accruing to my position, that it is a great privilege to become better acquainted with what is required of the Army, Navy and Volunteers. I believe that there is no army in the world from which so much is required as from the English Army—(cheers)—and no army which has such complex and difficult questions to deal with as the English Army. The responsibility of those who have to direct the various branches and departments of the British Army—and, in India, I may especially mention the Commissariat and Transport Departments—is such that grave as are the responsibilities of Civil Government, I am very glad I am not responsible for those departments. (Cheers and laughter.) My Lords and gentlemen, it is impossible to forecast a foreshadow where the Army may have to go, but we know that wherever it is called it will do its duty. Of the Navy the same thing may be said. In the Navy there are questions of the construction of ships, questions of naval warfare which are becoming every day more exacting, and I may say more scientific, so that a naval officer may be put on the same line as a Bachelor of Sciences, and I am quite prepared to give him that honorary degree at once. (Applause.) With regard to the Volunteers, we, in Bombay, are quite aware that they form a very select body of men; and, in addition to the very efficient corps under Colonel Bayley, we should like to see Naval Volunteers and Artillery Volunteers. I have great pleasure, my Lords and gentlemen, in coupling with this toast the names of General Heathcote, Captain Lloyd, and I hope you will allow me also to couple the name of a very distinguished officer from England, I mean the Duke of Manchester, and Colonel Bayley.

Brigadier-General Heathcote responded on behalf of the Army. He had come quite unprepared to speak, not being aware when he entered the hall that that arduous task would be placed on his shoulders. He fully appreciated the honour that had been done the army in including it in the toast, and he personally was proud of the distinction that had been conferred upon him by coupling his name with it. As regards Scotchmen, he would say, after an experience of military life extending over thirty years, that there were no better soldiers than they, and he would rather have a body of Scotchmen to follow him or to show them the way on a battle-field than any other troops in the world. (Applause.) He had seen them in the field, and was therefore speaking from experience, and saying what he really and truly felt and not flattering them because that was a Scotch dinner. (Applause.)

The Duke of Manchester, in responding for the Volunteers, said :—I am extremely obliged and gratified that your Excellency should have called upon me to speak in the name of the Volunteers. But I regret to have to inform you that I am no more entitled to speak for the Volunteers than I am for the Army, for I have served for forty years in the Army, Militia, and Volunteers, during twenty years of which I was in command of a Volunteer regiment. (Applause.) I regret to say that owing to the distressed condition of English agriculture, a regiment which I was proud to have raised and commanded, and which has received praises from every officer that has inspected it, has ceased to exist from sheer poverty. I trust, and I am sure that the Volunteers of such a rich community as this—one of the oldest settlements of England, and one of the most prosperous, and one which I hope will retain its prosperity in the future as it has done in the past,—I am sure, I say, that the Volunteers of such a community will not succumb to our sad fate, especially if they continue to be commanded by such gentlemen as those who are their officers at present. (Applause.) I hope for their further success, and thank you, your Excellency, my lords, and gentlemen for coupling my name with the toast. (Applause.)

Colonel Bayley, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, also responded. He said that the corps to which he had the honour to belong was raised in

to our invitation this evening. Here we have representatives of the Government, the Church, the Bench, the Services, Naval and Military, the Press, and many others, to one and all of whom we offer a hearty welcome. And, gentlemen, we are honoured to-night with the company of several distinguished members of the Imperial Legislature, whom we heartily greet on their visit to India. To some of them we must offer a more special greeting as sons of St. Andrew and *Brither Scots*.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen, it would be impossible for me to descant on the merits or abilities of so many guests, but I had intended making a few remarks regarding some of them, but I am put in a fix. The great majority of our guests are our fellow-citizens, and we had looked forward to having some assistance from, I will not say stranger guests, but our guests from far. It has, however been, whispered to me that some of them "are unaccustomed to public speaking," the "innate bashfulness of others" prevents them speaking, and I therefore know not whom to couple with the toast. My only course seems to be to put them all together. I therefore ask you to drink the health of "Our Guests," coupling the toast with the names of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Rosebery, Dr. Farquharson and Mr. Munro Fergusson.

Mr. Munro Fergusson, M. P., responded, and expressed the gratification it gave him at finding himself amongst so many fellow-Scots; and after travelling 6,000 miles one felt quite as much at home in Bombay as in Scotland.

On Mr. Fergusson resuming his seat, there were loud cries for Lord Rosebery. Eventually his Lordship rose and delivered the following impromptu speech:—Your Excellency, my Lord and Gentlemen,—I had understood that in attending this banquet to-night I was at any rate safe from that curse of speech-making which lends a sepulchral tinge to our best associations. (Laughter and applause.) This is not my first St. Andrew's dinner. It has often been my fate in various parts of the world to commemorate that patron saint who has been so eloquently, but I think so imaginatively, described by Mr. Forbes-Adams; and who with that metaphysical twist which distinguishes the Scotch intellect which we choose to commemorate on the supposed anniversary of his violent death instead of on a more auspicious event in his varied career. Your Excellency, very many Scotchmen are, I think, even more pressing, pushing, and determined to gain their point than those of our fellow-countrymen with whom Mr. Fergusson and I have such multifarious dealings at home (a laugh), and your Excellency, if I may say so, it is easy to call on anybody to make a speech, but it is rather a harder task to give some intimation of what he is to say. I have been in India about a sufficient time to write a book. (Laughter.) That is to say, I have been in India about eight days (renewed laughter), and I am not sure that though it is my proud privilege and prerogative to be enabled to write a book after so varied an experience (laughter) I am able to make a speech. (Laughter and applause.) There are no doubt points in India, and in that very limited district of India, which I have had the opportunity of living in, because I have not left the city of Bombay—there are points that recall to the adventurous Scotchman some features of his adventurous countrymen. I have been told that if you ask a question of a native, you are apt to be answered with those generalizations which are full without being communicative, and which distinguish the replies of our own beloved countrymen. (Laughter.) I cannot say whether that is so or not, because I do not know the language. Well, then, I found in a book the other day a fact which struck me very much. We all know to-night better than ever what is the music of the bagpipes. For the music of the bagpipes we all of us have either a sentimental, or an historical, or a national appreciation, but it is not given to us all, and it is certainly given to no other nation, to have for the bagpipes a musical appreciation. (Laughter and "question.") A gentleman says "question;" I am not speaking of ourselves, but I am speaking of less favoured nations (applause), to whom the music of the bagpipes is not pure enjoyment. (Laughter and applause.) But gentlemen, if I may trust a dictionary the *vade mecum* for tourists, I mean Hobson Jobson, it appears that among the natives of Hindustan the bagpipes find their only external admirers; and, gentleman, I may say, that there is a favour in living in such a land if only for that reason. Another point which strikes a travelling Scotchman on landing in India, is this, that he finds the home of toddy, which is, I believe, in India, is a much more innocuous beverage than the more stirling compound to which I am told we owe so many of the heroic qualities of our race. Gentlemen, these are not the only points which at once strike the traveller on reaching Bombay as connecting Scotland and India. But perhaps, on an occasion like this it would not be well to enlarge on any other. (A laugh.) You might however allow me to say this that we in Scotland feel a special pride and interest in India, because we believe, rightly or wrongly, that to our race has been given glorious and disproportionate part not only merely in gaining but in maintaining this Empire. (Loud cheers.) That Empire which we have gained we are determined to maintain. (Renewed cheering.) You, I think, cannot all know with what interest and with what sympathy every home in Scotland looks on this great Empire, because there is hardly a home in Scotland which is not represented in India. But even in those homes, which are not so represented, there is a feeling that their blood, and their kith and their kin have been among the great elements that have built up this country. (Cheers.) Your Excellency, I have said that I have not been long enough in this country to do more than write a book about it (laughter), but I have one very strong conviction which I brought with me and which, having brought with me, I am going to give you not as the result of experience but faith. It was comparatively easy to gain this Empire. I do not for one moment undervalue the heroism that gained it, but the heroism and skill which wins a people is only the heroism and skill of a week or a day; but the skill and great qualities to maintain an Empire must be the perpetual heritage of the race which means to exercise it. (Cheers.) I do not mean to derogate for one moment from the memories of Plassey and the other great victories which gained us India; but we must continue to sustain the tradition of English justice and English strength, Scotch justice and Scotch strength; justice within and strength without, which should characterize an Empire such as the world has never seen; and we shall require all the traditions of character and all the courage of our country in these days of strife an jealousy and international complications to maintain it as we inherited it. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Justice West in giving the toast of the "Poetry and Literature of Scotland," said:—Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen,—You have had so many speeches tonight that your attention mustbe nearly exhausted, and after listening to the eloquent language addressed to you by Lord Rosebery, you can hardly at this time have patience for an inferior performer. It would have greatly assisted me in proposing the toast of the Poetry and Literature of Scotland, if only some one in the course of this long evening had said a word in disparagement of what I am called on to commend. Had any one had the temerity to do this, he would undoubtedly in this assembly have had a very bad quarter of an hour, but he would have deserved my thanks for giving me something to contest or refute. As it is I am very much in the position of the ancient orator required to celebrate the praises of Hercules. *Quis vituperavit?* groaned the orator, and here no standing ground is left for argument or censure or defiance where all are unanimous already in what I have to sustain. The theme assigned to me is a large one to expatiate upon, and the lateness of the hour prescribes brevity. I will endeavour to observe it, but I will take leave to express my regret that some whom I should have especially desired to see here this evening, whose presence would have cheered and stimulated my outward energies, have been prevented from attending this festival. There is my dear and popular colleague, Mr. Justice Scott, who is withheld by an illness which in a few days more will force him away from these shores. You will agree with me that he in quitting us for a time will leave no kindlier heart or brighter intelligence behind him in all this wide Empire. (Cheers.) We miss also the presence of Mr. Justice Jardine. He, overdone with the pressure of hard work, could not afford himself and us the indulgence of his joining our gathering. He should have stood in my place, for he well knowsevery nook and dell in that flowery region within which I must feel no more than a casual intruder—the realm of Scottish poetry. But though these friends are absent, I see many well known faces about me, and in the countenances of all a kindness and sympathy that encourage me in my task. Fortunately the toast I propose recommends itself so strongly that it can hardly suffer from any feebleness of advocacy. Amongst no people can we find the national literature so thoroughly and universappreciated as amongst the Scotch. The reason for this I take it is to be found in the fact that no other literature springs so freshly and completely from the life and heart of the people. There was a time of course when the Scottish language being as yet ill-formed for the uses of literature, the Scottish writers chose to express themselves chiefly in Latin. Those were the days when Hector Bosco and after him Buchanan charmed the learned world with accounts of Scotland as the greatest and most ancient of realms, first in arts and arms, with England as little more than an insignificant appendage, and painted everything Scottish as so much the best that even Mr. Forbes Adam would have been satisfied with the accounts. With these writings I must confess myself unfamiliar. If I were to dwell on them I could do so only by aids analogous to those by which Mr. Adam has collected the traditional history of St. Andrew. He has referred to old newspapers: I shoud have had to resort to old reviews, and thus like him become for this occasion only a dealer in second-hand "articles." Perhaps no better are those for appreciating the worth and importance of the Scottish poetry and literature could be adopted by me as a stranger than by estimating its influence in the formation of his own life and character; and when I look back on my own early days, I cannot but be greatly impressed by the large part which the writings of Scottish authors had in my education and development. My mother had been brought up under the full influence of Burns' genius. In her girlhood his fame had been at its zenith, and she was familiar with his writings almost as with the multiplication table—with Burns and also with that group of Scottish poets who clustered round him almost as the Elizabethan journalists around Shakespeare. Thus it happened that the sweet sounds of the Scottish singers were those most often heard by me in those first impressionable days when every influence has an abiding force. Goldsmith used to say that he found a charm in his recollections of "Johnny Armstrong's Good Night," and in the sorrows of Barbara Allen, which exceeded far all the melodies of the opera sung by the greatest artists. In my own case I look back with sad joy to a thousand instances in which my infant sorrows were lulled to rest or I received the reward of some act of obedience in the singing of "My Boy Jammie," of "Nannie Oh," or of the "Poor but Honest Sodger." My memory became stored with numerous fragments of touching verse, many of which still remain there after the lapse of so much time, and the wear and tear of so much toil and anxiety as I have had to bear. These stray fragments have done much to lighten up a dull life, to give glimpses of a brighter world, and to give to my youth especially a set of thoughts and sentiments which added much to its happiness. A further stage however was soon reached, and then I was introduced to the fairy-land of Scott's romances. How I revelled in those enchanted groves and amid the revelling drew in sentiment for the mind and feelings which I could then perhaps not have derived so well from any other source. My mother, I remember arguing against my father's doubts as to my novel-reading. "Let that boy alone. He will gather far more ideas from Scott's tales than from the daily rubbish of the newspapers," and certainly I found the Waverley Novels a whole library of instruction in themselves of giving brilliant if not wholly accurate news of a thousand subjects of interest and importance. Few persons even in their maturity, I think, can read Scott's romances without drawing from them lessons of wisdom, charity and moderation. They might well be read by Scotchmen more than they are, for if any Scotchman has a fault it is in them that he may find its gentlest correction. Scott while thoroughly national looked with a kind appreciative eye upon his neighbours. His writings are full of practical wisdom as well as humour and geniality, and from them one may derive a whole genial philosophy of common life more useful than set treatises. I can but mention Robertson and Hume in whose pages I learned to find an enjoyment in history. Another stage brought me as a University student under the teaching of Reid and Stewart, of Brown and Hamilton and Adam Smith. Thus even at the threshold of life I was under obligations to Scottish genius, which I can never sufficiently acknowledge. Would I had profited more by them. But my experience and obligation have been those of thousands or even millions of young men who have thus had more or less of a Scottish impress fixed on their abilities and character, and have given to Scotland a plan in the general world of thought and morality and taste a place second only to that held by ancient Attica. The grattitude I am glad to express will be echoed by thousands who never set a foot on Scottish soil. If the Scottish literature, however, has been so great a thing to the world at large, how far deeper and more intense has its influence been on Scotsmen themselves. I will not dwell on the philosophical and historical writings, but will say a word on the poetry of the nation, and as the type and crowning glory of the poets on Burns. From no other do the pure emotions of the heart gush forth in so perfectly natural a stream His poetry is like the spring bursting forth from the hill-side, or the flood of the lark's melody poured forth, because the bird cannot help it He has a sympathy for every emotion, for every sight and sound in nature He leads you forth as a lover through the dell, rich in green bracken and to the river side where flowers spring up as eager to be pressed. He leads you to the trystying place and there you find one of those sweet maidens' Bonny Jean, or Highland Mary, or some other whom none could paint so well as he. You receive the modest half-timid greeting; the words of tenderest welcome are there. Soon you feel a gentle hand is melting within your own, a soft arm twines round your neck. The elemental fire burns strong within you; passion is at its point of utmost tension. The last boundary of poetical description is reached; but not overpassed, for here comes in the controlling force of genius and the chastening influence of true art. The fires are subdued, not extinguished; they are made to yield a wholesome glow throughout life The rushing torrent is restrained and made to irrigate and fertilize the fields it threatened with devestation. Burns could feel, as well as any, the dangers and misery of dissoluteness. What can be sweeter or more pathetic than his remonstrance against unlawful love in the cotter's Saturday night or what and with a deeper rota of humanity than

> I hate the quantumo' the sin
> The hazard o' concealin
> But ah! it burdens a' within
> And petrifies the feelin'.

My theme has carried me too far. Just let me remark on the singularly fortunate women for Scotland and for Burns, he appeared on the scene. The Scottish dialect had then just received that infusion from the south which made it soft and pliant to the poet's hand without having lost its local character and force. Burns has in a measure stereotyped it at this point for the purposes of poetry. Without him it seems likely that the dialect would for literary purposes have died away. Allan Cunningham wrote in ordinary English the first song "A wet sheet and flowing sail" and other good poets had adopted the general medium for the expression of their thoughts Let me commemorate two of them in whom we in this country ought to feel a peculiar interest. Dr Leyden, podestined as it seemed to extraordinary achievements in every intellectual field, perished of his zeal for knowledge. In the expedition to Java his ardour caused him to spend a long time in a library of native manuscripts. He inhalced some foul masma, then took fever and died. The other I wish to mention is Pringle., the author of a beautiful ode to Teviotdale with which most of you are familiar. He too rendered service in India, and then dying in Africa, added one more invaluable life to the large holocaust we offer up as the price of our dominion in the East. The influence that Scotsmen like these established has been strung in our India literature ever since. In journalistic writing, especially the Scotchman's hand is perpetually evident. The tradition, of more permanent writing has been kept up and at this very time we have amongst us Mr. James Douglas who writes delightfully about the topography and the history of Bombay and refreshes himself for his task by a daily dip into the exhilarating stream of his national poetry. Hardly a word have I said of Scott's poetry and other fascinating topics, the theme is inexhaustible and I resign it to your own meditations.

Dr. Peterson proposed the toast of the Bench and Bar in the following terms:—Your Excellency, my Lords, and gentlemen, the toast of the Bar and the Bench is sure beforehand of a hearty reception here. There is no institution among us which has struck its roots deeper into the public confidence and regard than the High Court. Perhaps no better proof or illustration of this could be put forward than the way in which the High Court treats us its jurymen. To be left at the bottom of a well while lots are drawn for us at the top; and to be thereafter ordered, in the Clerk of the Crown's least dulcet tones, to depart thence, as if we had come for our own amusement, or had not, for that matter, as good a right to stay there as the Clerk himself, is a strain that would snap in two any weaker tie than that which binds the citizens of Bombay to their High Court. But we bear it all without a grumble. If I have referred to it, it is because I feel that this opportunity of addressing their Lordships upon it may never occur again. I warn their Lordships that I have serious thoughts of devoting an altogether involuntary absence from Municipal life to getting up, on a well known model, a No-Attendance-on-the-Jury-League, the calculation of course being that their indignant Lordships will in vain attempt to fine, or throw into prison, a whole community. That is our only hope. For judges never sit on juries—in our sense of the word; and sheriffs are exempt from serving, and lose all interest in the subject. Gentlemen, there are good and substantial reasons for the popularity the High Court enjoys among us. In the first place there is no class of men in Bombay who do harder or better work than our barristers and judges. An eminent member of the Bombay Bar, who is now I hope enjoying a well-earned holiday in England, once complained to me that his life was nothing but a sitting at the receipt of custom from morning to night. You will think as I did that even such a state of things has its consolations: but none of us can entertain any doubt as to the severity and solidity of the work. And if that were wanted, the readiness with which our most eminent barristers go up higher affords ample proof that what my friend appeared to be well nigh sick of is no more than an additional spur to the generous and innate activity of an honorable profession. Of the assiduous toil of our judges I should wish to speak with, if possible, even greater respect. It would savour of impertinence in me, though I did it as your spokesman, to dwell for any length on the fact that Sir Charles Sargent, the worthy successor of Sir Michael Westropp, and a long line of illustrious Chief Justices, enjoys in a very marked degree the cordial respect of every section of our vast community. I will speak rather of my own experience, and say that, during what has now extended to a pretty long stay in Bombay, the brightest example and inducement to continuous intellectual toil I have had, has been furnished by the judge and friend who has shown us to-night that law may indeed employ, but cannot exhaust his boundless activity. I feel very sure that I am not the only man in Bombay, and out of it to whom Mr. West is at once a model and a despair. I shall not gentlemen, attempt to go through the Judges here *sert.tim.* My friend Mr. Birdwood is sitting too near me, and is too closely connected with this toast as it is to make it desirable I should endeavour now to tell his many virtues. But I will say that I suppose there never was a more popular er more zealous Volunteer officer than our other guest, Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley. But, gentlemen, the High Court has a value to us which is altogether apart from the routine of its daily work. You know how proud we in Scotland are of our Court of Session. The Court of Session sits in Edinburgh—and long may it sit there, and long, gentlemen, may Edinburgh flourish—asa living symbol of the fact that in our case at least the Act of Union, while it served as heirs to all the glories past, present, and to come of England, left us a nation. It is not idly that we cling in Scotland to our panels and our multiple pounding and the like. And the trill of indignation which went through Scotland the other day when Westminster Hall was thought to be usurping the jurisdiction of the Court of Session reached us in Bombay. A special interest of another kind attaches for us in Bombay to our High Court. It is a mighty sign planted in our midst of the supremacy of the law over all classes—even the highest in Bombay. It would ill become me, who am a servant of Government, and who serve it cheerfully, to praise the High Court in words that should seem to imply that the liberties it exists to protect are in daily danger of attack. I do not believe that they are. But, gentlemen, I take it that it is indisputable that, as a chain as is weak as its weakest link, so a Government like ours is apt on occasions to be as arbitrary as its most arbitrary member or servant. Our records show that the occasion, for which the High Court, viewed in this light, exists, has presented itself in the past: and we may be sure that it will show itself again in the future. The same records show that the High Court has never been slow to discharge this its highest function without fear or favour: and we have a well-grounded confidence that as it has been in the past so it will be in the future. Moreover, gentlemen, to quote a poet I am glad to seize occasion to refer to

> What's done we partly may compute
> But know not what's resisted."

It would be hard to guess how often the would-be autocrat has held back from a shrewd fear that to go on would mean, in the words of the story, running his head against the decision of some Judge or other. I have omitted the adjective before judge in deference to the Scotch proprieties. This, gentlemen, I take it is why most of all we honour our High Court, and why our High Court is worthy of the respect and deference in which we hold it. Gentlemen, I ask you to couple with the toast the name of Mr. Justice Birdwood, who I will say has done yeoman's services for us in the matter to which I have ventured to refer, and who. I shall hope to hear is not dissatisfied with the way in which you have received this toast; and, for the Bar, that of Mr. Inverarity, a lawyer of whose fame Bombay is proud, and who has shown on a recent notable occasion the he is the *presidium* as well as the *dulce decus* of the Bombay Bar. I give the toast of the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. Birdwood, in returning thanks for the Bench, said: "Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentleman,—It is a matter of regret to my colleagues and myself that the toast which has been proposed with such earnestness by my friend, Dr. Peterson, and has been so cordially received by this great company, cannot be responded to by the Chief Justice, who would naturally and most worthily have represented the High Court on so important an occasion. And I feel very sure that that regret will be shared by all present here this evening; and that nothing would have pleased you better than to hear from the lips of one who has long lived in this city and commands the respect of all his appreciation of the compliment which you have paid to the institution of which he is the head. As circumstances, however, have prevented Sir Charles Sargent's presence amongst us, I must for my own part say that I could have wished that the honour which Dr. Peterson has imposed upon me by coupling my name with this toast had been imposed on one or other of my two distinguished colleagues who are here present to enjoy your hospitality. But both of those judges, I grieve to say, have thought fit this evening to walk in ways that are not judicial. The one has been beguiled by the siren strains of the Muse of Scottish Poesy, and has shown his willingness to wander over hill and dale with her and in her sweet society to "pu' the gowan fine" and paidle "i' the burn' frae mornin' sun till dine," or all events from dine to to-morrow morning's sun, while the other has yielded himself to that martial enthusiasm which impelled him this evening to represent the gallant regiment of volunteers whose muster roll he is ever striving to increase rather than the High Court which divides with the volunteers his best affections. It becomes plain to you, therefore, why it has fallen to me to bear the burden of an honour to which but a few short hours ago I never dreamt that I was born. But borne that burden must be; and it is with all seriousness, therefore, as belits one who represents for the moment a body of men who have much serious work to do, I desire to express the gratification of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at the kind and cordial manner in which you have received Dr. Peterson's toast. For what does that reception mean? It means that the people of Bombay value highly the possession of such an institution as the High Court; that its maintenance in a state of efficiency and independence is an object very dear to them; that any circumstance, which would lessen its authority and its influence, would be regarded as calamitous to the best interests of this advancing community. It means also that you have full confidence in the judges—that you are satisfied that the lamp of justice which has been entrusted to their keeping by her Majesty, the source of justice in these realms, will not in their hands be allowed to flicker or grow dim, but will shine steadily and brightly, shedding comfort and a sense of security on all her Majesty's liegos. It is very pleasant to us, gentlemen, to know that this is the feeling of this influential representative assembly of our fellow-subjects. Matters have not always been so pleasant for us, and I may perhaps be allowed to recall to your memory that fateful day, not many months ago, when, like a bolt from out the blue, there was levelled against us a formidable indictment of charges, which was well calculated to disturb our serenity. I will not venture to recapitulate those charges. Were I to do so, it would only "Weary you to hear, 'Twould torture me to tell." But it was clear that we could not afford to set those charges aside lightly. They emanated from a body of gentlemen which was both wise and strong, and had done much good for Bombay. It was wise and strong because its chairman was such a strong and good Scotchman as our friend Mr Forbes Adam, because it had another eminent Scotchman, Mr. Marshall, for its secretary, and many Scotchmen among its members; and it obtained the help or H. E. Lord Reay's Government, a Government formidable for the Scotch elements in its constitution, in communicating its complaints to us, and all the time we had not a single Scotchman in our midst to meet the attack. Now, gentlemen, I am not going to say one word about the merits of that controversy. It is now over. I may think myself that some of the grievances were imaginary, but nothing will induce me to say so on this festive occasion. But this I am ready to admit, that in one matter we were rightly blamed. We were enjoying actually three days' more holidays in the year than any other High Court in India. Well, we promised to give up those three days; and we did more. We actually gave up six whole days of our October vacation. And now we have our reward. Before November is quite over you have shown, by your kind and hearty reception of us this evening, that the Scotchmen of Bombay still retain their trust in the High Court. Gentlemen, the judges, as I said just now, have much serious work to do. We often feel weary and worn by reason of constant application to that work. But we should be more than men if we were not cheered, on occasions like the present, by expressions of sympathy and goodwill from our fellow-citizens. Your kindness to-night has had all the cheering and invigorating effect on our jaded spirits of a blast of cold pure air from off some heath-clad Highland hill. Your Excellency and gentlemen, we thank you all most sincerely for your generous hospitality. (Cheers.)

Mr. Inverarity, in responding on behalf of the Bar, said, that if he were only speaking for himself alone, his modesty would compel him to ask them to discount very considerably the kind words which had fallen from the proposer of the toast. But responding as he did on behalf of the Bar of Bombay, he thought it was perfectly right that he should acknowledge that they were possessed of all the good qualities that had been attributed to them. (Laughter.) The fault he had found with the Bar of Bombay was that too few Scotchman practised at it (laughter), and it was to that fact that he attributed the woes of the jury which had been so eloquently dilated upon. (Renewed laughter.) But few as they were in number, they had this year for the first time in the history of Bombay provided the Government with a Scotch Advocate-General to look after the interests of Scotchmen. (Laughter.) He wished the Advocate-General had been present to respond for the Bar; but he was very sorry to hear that the hospitalities dispensed at the board of his Excellency the Governor at Government House had, but he trusted only temporarily, un'ermined his constitution. (Loud laughter.) In the Bombay Bar, the speaker continued, they had a body of men anxious to maintain the great traditions of the English Bar. The Bar was of the greatest advantage to the mercantile community of Bombay. Not only did they assist in the administration of justice, but their presence was of incalculable advantage to those members of the community who did not like to go to the bar at all. (Laughter.) Many an individual, who was thishonestly disposed, and would like to repudiate his debts, imposed upon his grandmother, and play "Old Harry" all round, felt some hesitation when he saw forty barristers looming in the distance all ready, in the picturesque language of the Bengali Baboo, to "expose his *cui bono* in all its native hideousness." (Loud laughter.) The Bar, Mr. Inverarity added, had been accused of being too long winded. He could assure them most solemnly that there was not the slightest foundation for that charge, and to prove it he would not occupy any more of their time. (Applause.)

Mr. Macfarlane proposed the toast of the "Lasses." That, he said, was a toast which needed no words of recommendation for it to be received with the greatest enthusiasm by all the gentlemen present. They were told that there were some things they ought to worship, but he thought he might safely say that they all worshipped the lasses without being told to do it. Then again preachers told them that there were some things they ought to adore, but he thought they would adore the lasses without the necessity of being told by any preacher. With what rapture must Adam have first seen Eve. (Loud laughter.) They could all imagine what is feelings were when he found on awaking from his sleep that it was not a vision he was looking at but an actual woman, and how he must at that moment have thanked the Lord for the companion which had been given him—a companion meet for him. (Laughter.) They, his descendants, had inherited the same love for the lasses that their great father Adam had. (Laughter.) When a sculptor or painter wanted to create the most beautiful thing that could be created, they took as their model a perfect woman. What a state of savageness, he exclaimed, they would be living in without the existence of any lasses. It was from them that they got all the tenderness, all the courtesy, and all the affection of their lives. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Manners Romanis said: Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen,—In responding on behalf of "The Lasses" I cannot forget that the programme of toasts has been somewhat departed from. I know that this is not because you love the lasses less. Remembering that this a land of very strict etiquette, and recognising the lateness of the hour—"the wee short 'oor 'oor ayont the twal"—I content myself with formally acknowledging the toast. On behalf of "The Lasses" I thank you.

Mr. W. M. Macaulay then said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in proposing for your acceptance the toast of our president, Sir Donald Mackay, chief of the Clan Mackay. This is the first occasion—at all events within my recollection, which ranges over 20 years—on which the Scotchmen of Bombay have been honoured by the presence of their Governor at a Saint Andrew's festival, but it is not alone because he is our Governor that I would ask you to receive the toast right royally. Scotchmen yield to none in their loyalty to our beloved Sovereign and to Her representatives, but it is as the chief of an ancient Highland clan that I more particularly ask you to show him how much we appreciate his kindness in presiding here this evening. The claims on the time of a Governor in this Presidency are so numerous that he might very well have refused to accept the invitation of the Committee. Perhaps in the distant future, he will look back on the scene which we are now enacting and think of this festival as one of the pleasant memories of his stay in India. The Clan Mackay is one of the most ancient of all the Highland clans. The Reay country, where his Lordship's ancestors formerly resided, is well known to me, being situated in the county adjoining that in which I passed most of my boyhood. His clansmen are now scattered over the length and breadth of the world, and I am sure they will be gratified to learn that their chief is present here to-night. My Lords and gentlemen, when Lord Reay arrived in India he had already earned a European reputation. He had identified himself with the cause of education and other kindred subjects, which gained for him the honour of being elected Lord Rector of the most ancient of Scottish universities, that of Saint Andrew's. Two years have not yet elapsed since he came to Bombay, but he has been sufficiently long among us to win the appreciation and respect of all classes of the community, which is saying a great deal, considering the many conflicting interests involved in the questions which he has had to deal with. The past augurs well for the future, and I am convinced he will leave this country with a greater reputation than when he came to rule over us. Many of you must have been as forcibly struck as I was with the remarks which fell from Captain Lloyd, as to the condition of the naval ships on this station. His statements will be read with dismay, and being greatly interested in this City and its welfare, I take upon myself to urge your Excellency to do all in your power during your tenure of office to increase the efficiency of the fleet in the Eastern seas, and thus earn the gratitude of the whole community. We have all listened with great interest and pleasure to the speech of Lord Rosebery whose views on imperial federation are in full accord with public opinion here. Being an old resident in this Presidency, I venture to assure his Lordship and the other distinguished guests, not only on behalf of the Scotchmen of Bombay, but also on behalf of all Anglo-Indians and the natives of the country as well, that should necessity arise we shall all be found ready and willing to bear our share in maintaining the fortunes of the Empire. I must add one word, although it is so late to refer to the hospitality of Lady Reay. Many Governors in the past have been celebrated for this, but no one has placed the community under such obligations asLady Reay has done by her unbounded hospitality. I now ask you to drink to the toast of our President. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledging the compliment, said: My lords and gentlemen,—It is getting rather late, but not too late, to thank you very much for the cordial way in which you have received the toast proposed in such kind words by Mr. Macaulay, and especially for the kind way you have received the allusion made to Lady Reay. My lords and gentlemen, hitherto we have had in India representatives of Scotland governing her choicest provinces, but henceforth probably Western India, or the Presidency of Bombay, will be the only one that will have a representative of our nation. I feel the responsibility than heretofore, because I have to compete with different representatives and especially of the Irish nation. It will, however, make my task easier and lighter to know that I can rely on your support. On your support not in anything to be done to promote distinct Scotch interest, but on your support to promote those general interests in which hitherto this Presidency has taken the lead to those harmonious relations existing between various races and castes, which I consider it is the duty of an Indian administrator to cement. If we are to have, as my noble friend on my left has said, if we are to have strength within to withstand any disturbance which may arise without, it is by promoting that harmonious feeling among all her Majesty's subjects in this part of her dominions, which I believe ought to be and can exist and will exist if Scotchmen do their duty. (Cheers).

Auld Lang Syne was then sung, and the party broke up.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For dismissal.

388-86 Winter and B. J. C. Bushly and another vs. A. Harvey Crargu L. and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

242-86 Mirza H. K. for pauper Succoobai vs. Luckmidas Dharamsey Inperson Part heard.

351-86 Hore, C. and B. Dharamsey Meghji vs. Damodhur Meghji and others Little S. and S. N., and Tyabji and D.

353-86 Macfurlan E. and H. Callanchund Bhaichund and another vs. Bhimji Meghji Mulji B. B.

360-86 Payne G. and S. Nowla Rutna and another vs. Futta Khooshal and others Janardheu G., and B. and H.

275-86 Chalk and W. Dhunna Puncharia and others vs Gowrabai and others. Inperson.

286-86 Balkrishna and B. Khushal Huryewon vs. Merwanji Khursedji Wadia and G.

287-86 Jefferson B. and D. Chunilal Jodhray vs. The G. I. P. R. Co. Chalk W. and S.

288-86 R. Skipsey. Mankinbai and son vs C. A. Surner and sons Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

262-83—Little, S., F. and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Ardesir Framjee—Ardesir, H. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walia Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey, and in person. Part heard.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.

LORD SALISBURY ON ENGLAND'S POLICY IN IRELAND AND IN THE EAST.

At the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day the Prime Minister made his annual Ninth of November speech on the policy of his Government at home and abroad. He was warmly received. After some introductory remarks he said:—

FOR IRELAND—AS LITTLE LEGISLATION AS POSSIBLE.

As far as domestic affairs are concerned, the whole interest of our politics is absorbed in the consideration of that one Irish question which now distracts councils of the realm. (Hear, hear.) With regard to that question, we at least occupy a position which cannot be mistaken or misinterpreted, (Cheers.) Our business is to carry into effect that mandate in favour of the integrity of the Empire which we received from the constituencies last summer—(loud cheers)—and afterwards, subject to that great and paramount consideration to enforce the law which has been too long neglected, to uphold the rights which have been too long trodden under foot, and by so doing to restore that prosperity which can be based upon no other foundation than respect for the law and the maintenance of rights. (Loud cheers.) As to what success we have already met with I will not say much, but I think that the state of things is decidedly better than it was. (Cheers.) I believe that outrages are much fewer, that order is better maintained, that rights are more fully recognised (cheers), and, although I would not have you found upon what may be a passing and an illusory gleam and despite too sanguine hopes, yet I believe we may say with confidence that, as far as the short time has permitted, the relation between landlords and tenants has been alidly improved, and that to that extent the sore which irritates the community and prevents the restiration of perfect harmony has been mitigated of not removed. (Cheers.) I need hardly repeat the contradiction which General Buller has already published of the idea that, that end has in any way been obtained by tampering with the duties imposed upon us by law. (Cheers.) We possess no dispensing power, we have exercised no dispensing power, we have merely tried to administer the law as we found it; but we have in private, as we have in public, not ceased to exhort all who come within our influence to exercise their legal rights with due consideration for their fellow-citizens, which is the only way in which a community can pursue its course in harmony and peace. (Cheers.) This being the condition of things in Ireland I will only say that it is not to legislation but to a steady course of honest government, if we can obtain it, that I look for the restoration of prosperity in that country. (Cheers.) I do not exclude, legislation it may be necessary, but I should recommend as little of it as possible, and that that which we have of it should be undertaken with as little haste and with as much caution and prudence as we can command. (Cheers.) The Salvation of Ireland for the time is to be found more in good Government than in an alteration of the law, and the sooner we can dissuade her population from speculatiug in politics the more realy they will take to more wholesom modes of thought. (Cheers.)

FOR EGYPT—STAY TILL OUR WORK IS DONE

Your lordship has referred to our foreign policy, and undoubtedly at this particular juncture foreign policy occupies a large surface of the field of view at which those look who take an interest in politics at all. Our stay in Egypt, as you well know, has been held by Governments of all colours to be limited in duration, but the limit is not a limit of time, it is a limit of the work which we have to do. (Cheers.) We have bound ourselves by pledges so distinct and so repeated that we could not retreat from them with a shred of honour, not to leave that country until we leave it secure from foreign aggression, and until we have a sufficient foundation for hoping that anarchy and confusion will be prevented from arising in its domestic affairs. (Cheers.) We have been engaged in the task—a task to which I am sure every English Minister will address himself with zeal to bring that end nearer. We believe that that country is distinctly making an advance. One of the great evils with which we had to contend—the fear of invasion from the desert—is now entirely at an end. (Cheers.) Inside Egypt itself improvement has been rapid; the signs of it are manifest. Brigandage has been completely put down, and order, as far as that is concerned, has been entirely restored, and the finances—which have been the great difficulty in Egypt, not only to the politician, but to those who contemplate Egypt form the standpoint of this City—are more promising than they have ever been before. (Cheers.) Our hopes, therefore are considerable. We believe that the progress which has been made is real, but we have not as yet attained the point where we can say for certain that we know at what moment our task will cease. We feel that the prosperity and the independence of Egypt, apart from the influence of any other external Power, is a vital matter for the policy of this country. But it is not to Egypt that the thoughts of those are drawn who consider our foreign policy mainly at this moment.

BULGARIA AND THE HOPES OF EUROPE.

It is the eternal Easten Question that is on us again At the present day there is something novel in the difficulties with which we have to deal. The territory which is governed by Turkey is not in question at this present moment. The territory is a Christain State, inhabited by a free population whose troubles and whose dangers have deeply affected the feelings and sympathies of the people of this country. (Cheers.) The people of Bulgaria, as you know, ten years ago excited the sympathy of the people of this country to an extraordinary degree and since that time, when they were liberated from the condition of things to which they objected, and were placed in a position of independence, Europe has founded great hopes upon them. It was hoped that their progress in freedom and civilization would furnish an impassable barrier which Turkish regiments could never have furnished against any perilous aggression from outside. Their progress has not belied the hopes that Europe fixed upon them. It is but a few weeks ago—if I remember right, it is but the time when we were invited by your lordship's predecessor, who sits beside me, to meet him at the Mansion House—when these hopes seemed to be of the brightest, and when the prospects of Bulgaria seemed to be unclouded.

"A GREAT CATASTROPHE."—PURCHASED "BY FOREIGN GLD."

Then a great catastrophe occurred—a midnight conspiracy, which I need not qualify—(loud cheers)—a midnight conspiracy of the officers in whom the gallant and able Prince, who ruled over Bulgaria—(loud cheers—had placed his special trust, and whom he had led to victory they, depauchased by foreign gold—(cheers—turned against the Prince who had led them and hured him from the throne. The event was received with deep condemnation by the conscience and sentiment of Europe. (Cheers.) With scarcely less consternation did Europe hear that the resources of foreign diplomacy had been employed in order to save those men from the doom they had justly merited. (Cheers.) And the spectacle that followed excited similar feeling Encroachment after encroachment upon the rights of a free and independent people—encroachments fortunately hitherto limited within the bounds of diplomatic menace—was witnessed by Europe with the deepest regret and most earnest reprobation, and it was felt that such events too naturally gave rise to sinister rumours which we have every ground to believe are unfounded, and too natura ly gave to the Christian races of the peninsula a gloomy presentiment of the fate that lay before them. But if the prospect in one respect has been most lamentable, in other respects it has been a prospect upon which European nations have looked with pleasure and admiration. The people of Bulgaria have had no long apprenticeship in freedom. They are but recently released from the enervating influence of the subjection under which they had been placed, and yet the courage, the resolution, the tenacity, the determination to secure their national and individual freedom would have done credit to races which have enjoyed freedom for centuries, and will lend a happy augury to the beginning of that which I believe will be a brilliant history (

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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1863	£1,579,678 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,945,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Times of India March 1886.

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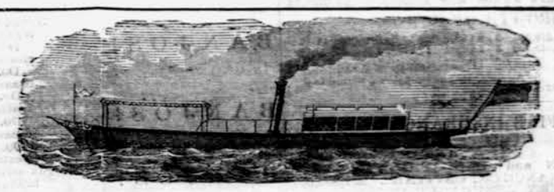

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